CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 24, 1988 $2

# Maclean's

WAYNE GRETZKY'S NEW STARDOM

# THE ROOTS OF POWER



## THE ORIGINS OF THE WEALTHY REICHMANN EMPIRE

## AN EXCLUSIVE TALK WITH PAUL REICHMANN

0 43






# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 24 1988 VOL 101 NO 44


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COVER PHOTO BY RANDY MOORE



**COVER**

## THE ROOTS OF POWER

*Since they arrived in Canada more than 30 years ago, Toronto's publicity-shy Reichmanns have risen to become one of the world's richest and most powerful families. In an exclusive interview with Maclean's, Paul Reichmann explains why the family launched a $102-million lawsuit over a magazine article that investigated the wartime foundations of its multibillion-dollar fortune.* — 40

**WORLD**

## CRY INDEPENDENCE

*In the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, there is an obvious mix of excitement and apprehension as new groups—sanctioned by Soviet officials in Moscow—campaign for control over their economies, languages, immigration and cultural matters.* — 20

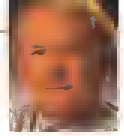




**SPORTS**

## THE GRETZKY MAGIC

*The hockey fans and the Hollywood celebrities cheered as Wayne Gretzky, his familiar number 99 on a new black, white and silver Los Angeles Kings jersey, skated onto the ice. Gretzky, who led the Kings in their victorious season opener, and his pregnant wife, Janet Jones, are the toast of the West Coast.* — 52



# The Reichmann Dynasty

In this week's cover story, billionaire tycoon Paul Reichmann, the quiet force guiding one of the world's largest fortunes, talks publicly for the first time about a $102-million libel suit that his family has launched about the origins of the family fortune and its plans for the future. The Reichmanns, through their holding company, Olympia & York Developments Ltd., have vast holdings around the world. But it is in real estate that the family has left an indelible mark.

In 1977, when New York City was facing official bankruptcy, the Reichmanns bought a package of Manhattan office buildings, some of them on fashionable Park Avenue, at bargain prices. Then, when the city quickly rebounded, real estate values soared, rents doubled and the family was in a position to make substantial profits. Now, the family is developing the giant $7-billion Canary Wharf project in the dock area of London.

In New York City, the brothers went on to develop the commercial and office section of Battery Park into the $1.5-billion World Financial Centre. At a gala opening of the project last week, family members maintained their traditional low profiles. Senior Writer D'Arcy Jenish, who covered the event for this week's cover story, commented: "The party was pure New York—chauffeurs, furs, fabulous jewelry and wealth. But the Reichmanns stayed in the background." Said Assistant Managing Editor Angela Ferrante, who supervised the package: "It is amazing that such an important family has managed to remain so enigmatic." Added Associate Editor Patricia Chisholm: "They are unique in business; they thrive on the Big Risk."

Business Editor Tom Fennell, who with Jenish interviewed Paul Reichmann for two hours and who organized the package, said later, "He hinted that even more spectacular projects could be under way."



BRIAN WILLER/JANCIAN/AVG

*Chisholm and Fennell exploring an extensive empire*

Kevin Doyle

**Maclean's**
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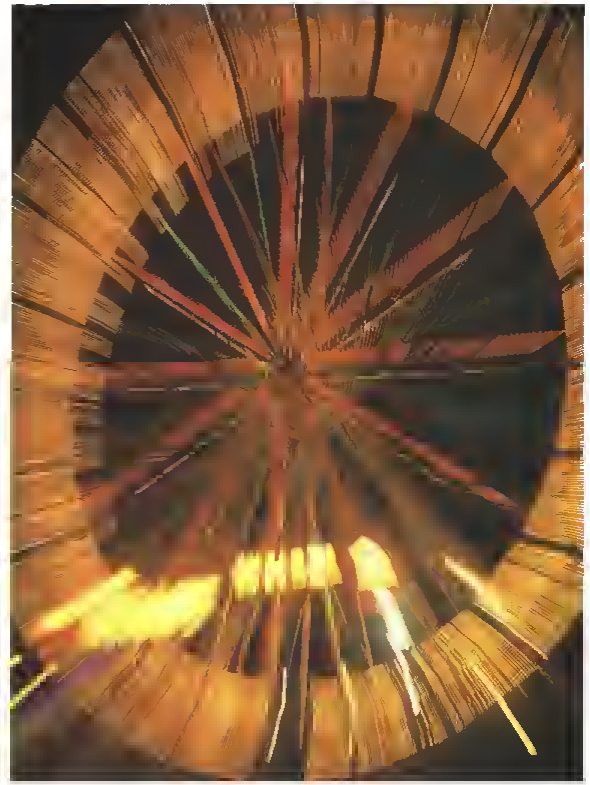
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# LETTERS

## IN MEMORY OF PEACEKEEPERS

Your recent articles on Canada's contributions to the UN peacekeeping forces ("Keeping the peace," World, Oct 10, "Warriors for peace," Cover, Aug 29) have been pride-instilling and depressing at the same time. It is astonishing to learn that 78 Canadians have been killed in this duty since 1949, 24 of them in Cyprus. Has anyone considered erecting a special monument of some kind to the memory of these unsung heroes? I do not recall hearing any mention of them in Remembrance Day ceremonies. Surely they have died for the greatest ideal of all and deserve something more in the way of recognition.

*Patrick McKitrick,*
*Toronto*



CANAPRESS PHOTO

***UN soldiers in Cyprus: unsung heroes***

## OLYMPICS' TRUE ESSENCE

The Sept 19 issue of *Maclean's* carried a small paragraph under Passages about three weight lifters being dropped from the Olympic team because of steroids, with no word of censure. The fact is they are as much a disgrace to Canada as Ben Johnson. It's just unfortunate for Ben that he was more in the public eye than the weight lifters. Let us hope that the real culprits—those who advocate the use of and prescribe and administer those drugs—will be brought to the fore and dealt with accordingly. The real essence of the Olympics seems to be lost these days in the gloating of who got how many medals.

*Virginia Little,*
*Sudbury, Ont.*

There may yet be a great benefit to the Canadian track-and-field team and weight-lifting team fiasco. Canada may be discredited enough in Olympic circles to prevent Toronto from hosting the 1996 Olympics. Better one small fiasco than one of unimaginable proportions.

*Mark Verlinden*
*Waterloo, Ont.*

## STUDENTS AS PAWNS

Regarding "Fighting illiteracy" (National Notes, Sept 19), a 25-per-cent functional illiteracy rate in Canada is tragic in a globally competitive world. As an Ontario teacher since 1956, I know precisely what innovations have been forced upon us. I also know that they are ultimately responsible for that illiteracy. While appealing to the indoctrinated North American taste for innovation, school boards use the students and parents as mere pawns for experimental political machinations. Thus, our people are deprived of essential communication skills. And let us never forget that these boards are publicly supported. An ombudsman's attention here is truly required.

*Eugen Patsch,*
*Streetsville, Ont.*

## OUT WITH THE OLD

It would have been a fitting occasion to toss out some other outdated, tired things along with *Maclean's* old layout, namely Barbara Amiel's column. When another reader justly pointed out her fascist and Zionist tendencies, she wasted a whole page justifying herself in a way typical in oppressive systems using random quotes ("Straight from the horse's mouth," Column, Sept. 19). I never did understand how an otherwise intelligent newsmagazine continues to employ her services, which clearly do not fit the format of *Maclean's*. Her ideas tend to be so half-baked, narrow-minded and fanatical that they drag the standard of the whole magazine down considerably.

*Viviane Hotz*
*New York City*

## DEDICATED FRIENDS

The superbly timed appearance of the book *Reign of Error* with its negative assessments of John Turner ("Turner under fire," Canada, Sept. 19) as well as the recent emergence of the National Citizens' Coalition with their well-honed hatchets clearly aimed at Edward Broadbent, seem to

# PASSAGES

**CHARGED:** Sprinter **Ben Johnson**, 26, with assault and possession of a weapon, in Scarborough, Ont., after a motorist complained that a man driving a black Porsche pointed a gun at him. Johnson, who was stripped of his Olympic gold medal in the 100-m sprint after he tested positive for anabolic steroids, was released after agreeing to appear in provincial court on Oct. 25. Following the incident, police seized a .22-calibre starter's pistol—which fires only blanks and has a blocked barrel to prevent it from firing bullets—at Johnson's home. Police said Johnson acknowledged driving the car at the time but denied pointing a gun at another driver.



CANAPRESS PHOTO

**AWARDED:** To Egyptian author **Naguib Mahfouz**, 77, the 1988 Nobel Prize for literature. The Cairo-based storyteller, who has written some 40 novels and several short-story collections as well as several plays and more than 30 screenplays, is the first Arab-language writer to win the $468,000 prize in its 87-year history. The Swedish prize committee acclaimed Mahfouz—whose 1959 novel *Children of Gebelaui* was banned in Egypt because of its controversial treatment of religious themes—for creating "an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind."

**RETIRING:** Dancer **Veronica Tennant**, 41, from the National Ballet of Canada after 24 years with the Toronto-based company. The London-born ballerina, who has performed around the world opposite such international stars as **Rudolf Nureyev** and **Mikhail Baryshnikov**, says that her last performance will be on Feb. 11 as the lead in **John Cranko's** *Romeo and Juliet*.

**DIED:** **David Croudip**, 29, a defensive back with the NFL's Atlanta Falcons, while being taken to hospital, following seizures at his home caused by an overdose of cocaine, the day after playing in a 33-0 loss to the Los Angeles Rams. Medical officials said that he consumed the lethal dose in a drink.

**DIED:** **Felix Wankel**, 86, the inventor of the rotary automobile engine that bears his name, at his home on Lake Constance in West Germany. The revolutionary Wankel engine, which works without a piston or cylinders, was first produced in 1957.



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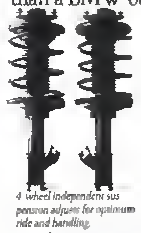
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indicate that the upcoming election may be less than an exercise in cleanliness. It reminds one of our Saskatchewan election of 1929, when it was said that a number of Ku Klux Klan crossed our southern border to help ensure the defeat of the Liberals. I can't help wondering just how it is that the Tories manage to attract so much dedicated assistance, even if it is of a somewhat unusual nature.

*Philip Lindenback,*
*Weekes, Sask.*

## QUESTIONING MOTHERS' WORD

In "A bitter new issue" (Justice, Oct. 3), you cite a Catholic Children's Aid Society worker "[illegible] that almost 95 per cent of the charges of sexual abuse levelled in 21 divorce cases that the society handled last year were unfounded." Assuming that fathers were being accused by mothers in all cases, this appears to be a derogation of mothers' veracity. Anyone with a rudimentary knowledge of statistics would challenge it, I believe, on purely statistical grounds.

*Mary Maron,*
*Willowdale, Ont.*

## WANDERING GAZES

The problem with the "all for one" handshake performed by Don Getty, Don Mazankowski and Grant Devine ("Promises, promises," Canada, Sept. 26) when compared to a similar style displayed by, say, the Three Musketeers, is that the latter intended it as a reaffirmation of intent among themselves to the exclusion of the world around them. Hence, they looked into each others' eyes as they piled on the hands. The notables mentioned above have eyes everywhere else but on each other. Getty and Mazankowski prefer to gaze to their right, while Devine's preference is to his left.

*Richard Weatherill*
*Winnipeg*

## PRODUCTIVE LISTENING

Three cheers to George Bain for forwarding some very well-deserved praise to CBC Radio ("The price of playing in the Big Time," Media Watch, Sept. 26). I'm 24 years old and an avid fan of the CBC. I turn my dial to that station whenever I want to know what's happening in the world—especially in Canada—or want to do some productive listening.

*Kristin McKinnon,*
*Thunder Bay, Ont.*

*Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.*


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# OPENING NOTES

Marilyn Quayle takes charge, Brian Mulroney gives Meech a chance, Shirley Temple fights back

## PARODY ON THE PLANE

***Rancid tune on the rocks/ People paying higher tax/ Big business at the top/ Shamrock summit photo-op/ Sinclair Stevens call a cop/ When's it ever going to stop/ Bribe takers, muckrakers, promise breakers, truth fakers/ All we are saying is give Meech a chance.***

**The song recalls many of the mistakes, disclosures and scandals that have embarrassed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative government during the past four years—along with a major victory. They range from his penchant for Gucci shoes to former industry minister Sinclair Stevens's violation of federal conflict-of-interest guidelines—and Mulroney's constitutional success. Usually past mistakes are thoroughly disguised. But members of Mulroney's entourage, including press secretary Marc Lortie, have taken to playing the litany of the Tory record, warts and all, on the tour plane. That is a welcome development for the members of the Montreal pop group Sin-Tin-Tin, which set their parody—named for last year's federal-provincial agreement on the division of powers—to the tune of the John Lennon composition *Give Peace a Chance*. Mulroney staffers have even made the tune the unofficial theme song of the campaign. Confidence rises with the polls.**



PAT KENNEDY

*Mulroney on tour: the song recalls the miscues*

## *Soft ride for the NDP*

As the federal election campaign intensifies, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Opposition Leader John Turner have occasionally seen their platform policies overshadowed by the media focus on controversy—or mistakes that they made. In Toronto last week, scenes of Mulroney embroiled in a shouting match with demonstrators protesting Tory plans to buy nuclear-powered submarines dominated the nightly news. And in Laval, Que., a few disgruntled supporters of a would-be Liberal candidate diverted attention from Turner at a party rally, although the event went smoothly. By contrast, NDP leader Edward Broadbent has had it easy—despite a controversy over some statistics he used last week that were challenged. Many reporters on his tour acknowledge that Broadbent has received gentler handling—simply because the party was not expected to form the government. But with the NDP in second place behind the Tories in some recent polls, a higher profile might make a better target.

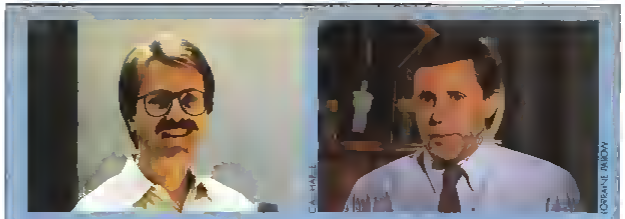


DAVE MACINNIS

*Broadbent: getting gentle handling*

## BAD MUSIC IN BAVARIA

***Yodelling is something of a national pastime in Bavaria, a tourist attraction that is imitated—badly—around the world. But Bavarian state environment minister Alfred Dick claims that off-key yodelling is frightening Alpine wildlife. He has asked amateur yodellers to kick the habit—and to do it voluntarily. Police could charge off-key yodellers with disturbing the peace, although Bavarian officials concede that that is unlikely in a West German state that relies heavily on tourism. Humming, not warbling, will now be Alpine chic.***



CP/HEARD; CP/BROADCAST NEWS

*Sears (left); Heard: arguments and awards for drama*

## SOAP OPERA BEHIND THE SCENES

*Encounter '88*, two televised debates among the leaders of the three major federal parties next week, will last a mind-numbing three hours. That format was decided after intense negotiations that generated as much conflict behind the scenes as is likely to appear on the box. New Democrat deputy campaign director Robin Sears played a leading role: he bluntly told Canada's small French-language TV networks that "he had no time for them" when they balked at the debates' length. Best supporting role went to the Tories, who backed the format proposed by the major networks. And best acting was by a trio of Liberals: Raymond Heard, communications director for leader John Turner; Quebec campaign chairman Francis Fox; and media consultant Henry Comor. The three argued furiously among themselves over the format. It seems that they cannot keep it all in the family.

## *Number 1 but no record*

***American singer Bobby McFerrin is fretting. His catchy song* Don't Worry, Be Happy *was number 1 on Canadian radio hit-parade charts last week. But a production backlog at Cinram Ltd., a Toronto-area firm that is the country's only producer of vinyl records, has kept McFerrin's new hit a scarce item in record stores. Compact discs and tape cassettes now dominate the recording market—but album buyers still account for 70 per cent of the initial sales of new hits. Until the bottleneck clears, McFerrin will have to accept the message of his own song.***



BRIAN WIER/MACLEAN'S

*The Quayles: a shepherd's tugs and back rubs*

## Standing by her man

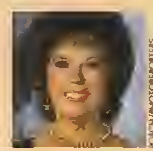
Marilyn Quayle, the clever lawyer-wife of Republican vice-presidential candidate Dan Quayle, exerts a strong influence over her husband's career. She is his principal political adviser and she regularly shepherds him through news conferences—rubbing his back when he answers well, tugging at his shirt when he stumbles and briskly walking him away when the questioning becomes too tough. The candidate's wife is the product of an intense childhood environment. According to her sister, Nancy Northcott, the girls' parents were devout followers of Col. Robert B. Thieme Jr., a fundamentalist Houston preacher whom some Baptist church spokesmen have labelled a cult leader. According to Northcott, their mother played tapes of Thieme's sermons "all day, every day" at their Ninevah, Ind., home. Even now, Thieme frequently wears a U.S. army uniform in the pulpit while praising the military and taking potshots at such target groups as liberals, homosexuals and welfare recipients. Since his wife's death, Quayle's father has remained loyal to Thieme—but Quayle has said that she no longer has any connection with the Houston minister. But according to Northcott, her sister occasionally reads the preacher's writings. The Pentagon is rejoicing in advance.

## *ALLEGATIONS OF INFIDELITY*

**Predictably, publications as diverse as New York City's *The Village Voice*, Britain's satirical journal *Private Eye* and the Los Angeles-based magazine *L.A. Weekly* are examining the intimate personal life of George Bush, who seems to be on a roller coaster to the White House. *Private Eye* has alleged that a longtime female employee on the Republican presidential candidate's staff is also a "close personal friend." And according to *L.A. Weekly*, two respectable—but anonymous—sources confirmed that Bush had enjoyed a lengthy and discreet liaison with the middle-aged woman. Bush himself has steadfastly refused to answer any questions about the matter—but he may have to as the Nov. 8 voting day approaches.**

## COCKTAILS IN THE COURT

Restaurants have been serving up Shirley Temple cocktails—soft drinks mixed with cherry-flavored syrup—to children since Hollywood's Brown Derby Restaurant first mixed the concoction during the 1930s. But Shirley Temple Black says that having a drink named after her has been a dubious honor—because she disapproves of so-called cocktails for kids. In fact, the former child movie star now wants the courts to bar a small firm from selling the Shirley T—a bottled version of the drink that bears her name. Lawyers for Soda Pop Kids argue that the name is simply a generic term for a popular drink. Not so, responded Black's lawyer, Joseph Malkin: "We see a big difference between some bars serving up a Shirley Temple and Soda Pop Kids going nationwide." The stakes in the fight are high enough that the loser may need a sip of something stronger.



JOHN/PHOTOGRAPHERS

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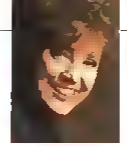
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COLUMN



# The risks of being a credit card holder

*BY DIANE FRANCIS*

*Criminals posing as legitimate merchants are preying on the carelessness of credit card users*

It was a chilling experience. A police informant boasted to me over lunch that he could find out my credit card numbers just by knowing my full name and birth date. I challenged him to prove it. He did. The next day he called me and rattled off the number of my Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce VISA card. Then he told me how, by opening up a number of dummy businesses and applying for merchant status from VISA, he could start to rack up enormous bills on my card number and collect the cash before leaving town. He would not tell me how he got my number, but it was easily done and a frightening prospect. Canadians hold 15 million credit cards, and unless we understand how vulnerable the system is to fraud, we may join a growing list of victims worldwide.

A top-secret police report reveals that authorities in the United States and Canada are investigating a fraud ring that has been posing as legitimate merchants to banks. The report also concludes that criminals may be able to illegally buy lists of credit card numbers from legitimate businesses such as hotels, casinos or nightclubs that are controlled by mobsters. That means that anyone using a credit card at such establishments may end up getting the odd bogus charge on his monthly statements for goods and services. Another way numbers can be obtained is if crooks employed by merchants peddle the information. The least likely sources are the banks and credit card outfits themselves, where security is tight.

"I have no idea how that man could get your VISA number with us," says Commerce Bank spokesman Clifford Shirley. "We do not give out numbers and have a mature security system of sign-ons and checks and balances in our centres. No one has total access. I am not disputing what you are saying but I would think your number was obtained elsewhere. You go into a restaurant and the waiters will know your number. Suppose one of the waiters is in the underworld."

Any system can be defrauded, but passing fake cheques is considerably more difficult than passing fake charges onto credit card accounts. First of all, a counterfeit cheque form must be obtained or reproduced. Otherwise, if a merchant cashes personal cheques written on a blank form, a crook must produce matching identification and then be able to forge the signature. But the credit card system is based on trust. Canadians frequently use their credit card numbers to buy or make reservations by phone, without having to sign anything. But no matter how approved merchants obtain a cardholder's number, they can then deposit unsigned VISA vouchers and collect cash from banks immediately—before the credit card holder is billed and disputes the charge.

That practice is designed for the convenience of cardholders. But it is also open to abuse. One of the biggest problems facing credit card companies is the fact that people are increasingly handing out their numbers to persons unknown, buying everything from theatre tickets to trips abroad and catalogue items by phone. Once the name and number are known, unscrupulous merchants can deposit unsigned VISA vouchers. Then, they are able to withdraw cash immediately, even though customers have still not approved payment. Not surprisingly, banks have begun to warn customers against giving out numbers. The Commerce sent out pamphlets this year and also printed a warning against the practice on several of its monthly statements sent to cardholders. Even so, the public continues to do so, and that may encourage frauds, especially since Canadian banks accept unsigned vouchers from many merchants as a matter of course.

By comparison, huge frauds have caused U.S. banks to clamp down. Many banks are not accepting unsigned VISA vouchers for immediate deposit unless merchants post a huge bond to cover possible claims. Now, police in both countries are investigating international rings of criminals who are suspected of getting around U.S. restrictions by routing transactions through Canada, where our banks accept unsigned vouchers without bonds.

An investigation is currently under way involving a group of Canadians who police believe are filling out unsigned vouchers for deposit from lists of American credit card holders that have been faxed to them from American accomplices. They make their money by getting cash from banks for the vouchers, which they present as legitimate sales transactions. Meanwhile, the Canadian bank collects the proceeds from U.S. credit card companies, which eventually find out from some customers that the charges were bogus. When that happens, the U.S. credit card company has to pay the money—but only if the customers notice the fraudulent charges and refuse to pay them. But cardholders often pay for bogus charges because they don't check or don't remember what they bought.

In Canada, cardholders who report fraudulent charges are also covered, says the Commerce's Shirley. Legally speaking, customers should absorb the first $50 in loss, but, in practice, the banks take the whole amount in the neck if satisfied that the customer did not authorize the expenditure. He cited the experience of "one of our clients" after having a lunch in Morocco a few years ago. "He thought the bill was about $100, and it came into his account quite some amount higher from the bank in Morocco that the restaurant dealt with. We debited his account two months after the fact. He complained, we looked into it and took it up with the Moroccan bank. It absorbed the loss."

With the system so susceptible, it is of paramount importance that our banks protect themselves and us. That is why they should adopt the bonding system that is used in the United States, even though it may prevent many merchants from providing a convenient method of payment to the public. But the most important line of defence against fraud is personal vigilance. As the informant taught me for the cost of one frightening lunch, be very careful how you use your cards and double-check your bills before paying up.

# A CRITICAL DEBATE

## *MULRONEY TOOK A CAUTIOUS TACK, BUT THE OTHER PARTIES PRESSED THEIR ATTACK ON THE TRADE DEAL*



GRANT HADDEN/REUTER

***Broadbent, his wife, Lucille, and schoolchildren: raising fears about free trade***

DECISION 1988

It was a tough audience, made up mainly of members of the Toronto business community—most of whom favor the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement. But at last week's Liberal party fund-raising dinner, John Turner appeared unintimidated and undeterred. The Liberal leader declared that they must vote against the Conservative government—and the free trade accord—in the Nov. 21 election if they care about the future of Canada. In impassioned language, in the cavernous Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Turner said that Canada would sacrifice its energy, its investment policy, its capital markets and its regional development programs if it accepts the current free trade deal. "The business of business is money and the bottom line. That I respect," he told his 4,000 listeners. "The business of politics is people. This debate goes further than the economy." His audience responded with respectful, although subdued, applause. In fact, the issue of free trade, complicated and divisive, dominated the agenda of all three party leaders last week, in the second week of the seven-week campaign.

For Turner, opposition to the trade agreement is the central plank in his platform. Defeating it has become, for him, a passionate crusade for the future of the nation. But a succession of internal party disputes appeared to damage Turner's image as a competent leader—and to hinder the effectiveness of his drive. For Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, free trade became the prime example of his party's competence, the key to prosperity and social justice. The Prime Minister delivered that message in tightly controlled environments, behind a protective screen of Mounties, to avoid the possibility of a mistake that could jeopardize his comfortable lead in the polls. For New Democratic Party Leader Edward Broadbent, fighting to cement the second-place standing that he has achieved in some polls, the agreement became the prime example of a Conservative broken promise.

Broadbent pointed out that Mulroney opposed free trade during the 1983 Conservative leadership race. With that theme, in speech after speech, Broadbent said that free trade would destroy social programs and damage industries such as Canadian wineries—institutions that Mulroney once pledged to preserve. But NDP strategists acknowledged last week that Broadbent would have to be more aggressive in order to engage Mulroney in a potentially damaging exchange.

The most intense discussion last week centred on the effect of free trade upon the nation's social safety net. Broadbent raised the issue on Oct. 4 in Edmonton, when he charged that free trade would undermine medicare, opening the door to U.S. management firms in search of profits in the health care industry. The claim had an immediate effect: within hours, David Worthy, for one, the Conservative candidate in the B.C. riding of Cariboo Chilcotin, told *Maclean's* that he had received calls from six worried pensioners.

Mulroney appeared to increase—rather than alleviate—that fear for a time last week when he refused to discuss his plans for senior citizens' pensions in a *Financial Times* interview. "There will be lots of time for that in the future," he said. In response, Turner told senior citizens in a Toronto suburb that Mulroney might stop increasing their pensions in line with cost-of-living increases. Finance Minister Michael Wilson tried to do that in his 1985 budget but he abandoned his attempt in the face of widespread opposition.

In the resulting confusion, many voters seemed to be concerned that free trade might cut into the social safety net. In Hamilton, Wayne Thomson, for one, a shipper at the Glendale Spinning Mills, said that government leaflets on free trade simply did not answer his questions. He added, "It would certainly concern me if it affected our social programs, because we have the best system in the world."

The Conservatives acted swiftly to try to remove the concerns. Mulroney told a Cape Breton, N.S., rally, "As long as I am prime minister, social benefits will be improved, not diminished." Late last week, he added, "The free trade agreement fully protects and preserves all of our existing social programs—and it places no restrictions whatsoever on our ability to improve them."

Despite the controversy, the Conservatives largely stuck to their script: the party is best able to manage change—and the free trade agreement is a good example of skilful management of economic change. At a luncheon in Toronto, Mulroney stressed that the free trade agreement "offers all regions of Canada the chance to grow and prosper." In Saint John, N.B., at a board of trade luncheon, he said that free trade would also produce more jobs. He added, "The best social policy in the world is a job."

Conservative strategists say they are convinced that those constant, controlled speeches are working. Planners told *Maclean's* last week that Mulroney has obtained as much media exposure as the other two leaders—but that the exposure was well-staged and controlled. Moreover, those insiders say that their low-key campaign provided a difficult target for the opposition. Because there were few new Conservative policies to attack, they claimed, the Liberals and the New Democrats were forced to reveal their own platforms to generate headlines. The Prime Minister, in turn, can now criticize those policies during the televised debates. Said Conservative campaign chairman Senator Norman Atkins: "We are not worried at all. There will be no significant change in our strategy. Our support is very firm. It came to us over a long haul with a lot of bucks."

But the controlled Tory campaign itself became the centre of controversy because of attempts to shield Mulroney from ever-present demonstrators. In Toronto, several protesters from the Canadian Peace Pledge Campaign disrupted a Conservative rally when they demonstrated against the Tories' commitment to buy an $8-billion fleet of nuclear submarines. When they chanted "Stop the subs," RCMP officers dragged two protesters outside, knocked them to the ground and searched them. Then Metropolitan Toronto police held them in custody for a short time for breach of the peace—although no charges were laid. When asked in St. Boniface, Man., about the arrests, Turner said: "What a risk: ask the Prime Minister a question and you may get arrested, vote for him and you may end up being an American."

But Turner had problems of his own, and they diminished the effect of days of arduous, often superb campaigning. On Oct. 13, Liberal pollster Martin Goldfarb and Liberal policy architect Thomas Axworthy charged in a new book that "the Liberal party is not identified in the voter's mind with any distinctive policy." The two men hastily explained that their book, *Marching to a Different Drummer*, was written last spring—and that they no longer endorsed that conclusion. But, according to senior strategists, the damage was already done: voters would likely view the book as further evidence that Turner could not manage his own party and that he was not competent.

Clearly distressed, the opposition leader kept fighting. In Fredericton, he charged that free trade could undermine Canada's regional development progams because the United States contends that they constitute unfair trade subsidies. In Sydney, N.S., he abandoned a prepared speech on regional development, substituting an electrifying denunciation of free trade. "Our Prime Minister has been



BRIAN WILLER/MACLEAN'S

***Turner at Liberal fund raiser: emotional crusade***

# National Notes

**LEGISLATURE SHOOTOUT**
A gunman was shot and wounded in a shootout with police inside the Alberta legislature. A policeman was treated for bullet fragments in his leg. Alberta Premier Donald Getty would not say whether he thought security should be improved.

**THE NURSES RETURN**
About 5,750 striking nurses in 93 Saskatchewan hospitals returned to work after negotiators reached a tentative agreement on a 39-month contract. During the seven-day walkout, nurses provided only emergency services, and some patients were transferred to hospitals in Alberta.

**A PEACEFUL BLOCKADE**
More than 100 Lubicon Indians set up a peaceful blockade near Little Buffalo in Northern Alberta to protest stalled negotiations with the federal government over the status of about 10,000 square kilometres of disputed land.

**NATIVE COMPLAINTS**
A provincial inquiry into Manitoba's judicial treatment of aboriginals heard many allegations of discrimination and harassment by the RCMP and the justice system against native groups and individuals.

**A MYSTERY BLAST**
Charlottetown police were investigating an explosion that blew out windows and damaged one side of the Prince Edward Island Law Courts building. According to police, an electronically triggered bomb had been planted in a flower bed beside the building.

**QUEBEC'S HIGH STAKES**
Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa said that his government will invest $1.2 billion during the next five years for the development of high-technology industries.

**A GAY REQUEST**
Organizers of an international gay festival and its honorary director, NDP MP Svend Robinson, asked the University of British Columbia to reverse its refusal to rent campus facilities to festival participants.

**PCB SCARE**
Soil samples from a scrapyard that closed in 1975 in Saint John, N.B., showed levels of PCBs between 158 parts per million and 550 parts per million. The maximum acceptable standard is 50 parts per million. The provincial department of transport, which owns the property, will investigate the extent of the contamination.

acting as headwaiter at the White House," he shouted.

At the same time, the Liberals' chief financial officer, Michael Robinson, told *Maclean's* that a four-year-old direct-mail program raised $200,000 last week—twice the previous weekly record. *Maclean's* has also learned that Ontario Industry Minister Monte Kwinter and Ontario Premier David Peterson intend to charge that the Tory government is shifting defence contract work from Ontario to Quebec. In particular, they will cite the award of contracts for Radarsat—a project to build a $725-million remote-sensing satellite, due for launch in 1994—to Quebec. Those claims could weaken the Conservative vote in Ontario. Party officials also say that they are pleased with the Liberals' first TV ads. In one, an actor playing Mulroney kicks a football marked "The Middle Class" against a wall, while an announcer lists Tory policies such as higher personal income taxes that hit middle-income earners. Liberal strategists say that the ads make their point effectively without being nasty.



LORAINE AVEDON

*Mulroney in Toronto: shielded from most spontaneous encounters*

Meanwhile, the NDP coasted through last week, waging a competent and confident campaign that caused little controversy. Indeed, NDP planners told *Maclean's* that they will have to become more aggressive in order to force Mulroney to address their issues. As a result, NDP researchers are now concentrating upon the social and economic consequences of free trade, looking for factories that might be closed and for social-benefit packages that might disappear. Said deputy campaign director Robin Sears: "We discovered that the way to get people to respond to this issue was to make it real in terms of their lives. No one goes out to buy a tariff barrier in their Friday night shopping—but a lot of Canadians believe that medicare is a crucial component of what makes them distinctively Canadian."

Last week, Broadbent made a tentative effort to employ those themes. In Welland, Ont., in the heart of Canada's wine industry, he told 300 cheering supporters that the free trade agreement is a betrayal of Canada's grape growers. In Windsor, Ont., near the auto plants, he told 400 supporters that the free trade agreement threatened the job security of local autoworkers. Nicholas Carlan, a 61-year-old insurance agent, said that he was pleased with the speech. He declared, "If the deal goes through, I will tear up my Canadian citizenship card."

For the voters, the free trade deal has clearly become the major issue of the campaign. On Sept. 17, the Gallup poll reported that 77 per cent of Canadians felt that they did not have sufficient information to assess the agreement. On Oct. 3, Gallup reported that 59 per cent of Canadians selected free trade as the main election issue. Last week, in an Environics poll, 44 per cent of Canadians said that they supported free trade, an increase of seven percentage points from last June. The Conservatives say that they are hoping that over the next five weeks, the opposition will not be able to sustain the effectiveness of exploiting the negative aspects of the treaty. Said one senior Conservative: "We are fine. But the sooner this election is over, the better." It is a sentiment that his opponents, still looking for blood, clearly do not share.

**MARY JANIGAN** *with* **ROSS LAVER**, **THERESA TEDESCO** *and* **BRUCE WALLACE** *on the leaders' tours and* **HILARY MACKENZIE** *and* **MARC CLARK** *in Ottawa*

## A BLIZZARD OF POLLS

Canada is in the midst of the heaviest blizzard of public opinion polls in the history of Canadian politics. One after another, since the seven-week campaign began on Oct. 1, major Canadian polling agencies have measured popular reaction to the parties, their chieftains and the issues. The consensus as the campaign entered its third week: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservatives are heading for a majority government, with the once-proud Liberal party of John Turner fighting it out for second place with the perennial underdogs, Edward Broadbent's New Democrats. The leaders have stated repeatedly that the polls will not deflect them from their planned campaigns. But strategists from all three parties privately discussed the possible damage to party workers. The reason: high standings can induce dangerous overconfidence, while low standings may result in demoralizing depression. Said Tory campaign executive director Marjory LeBreton: "The most devastating effect of the polls is on the rank and file."

The evidence of the trend began to appear just two days into the campaign. An Oct. 3 Gallup poll, taken over the preceding 48 hours, showed the Tories comfortably in first place with 43 per cent of the decided vote. The Liberals stood at 33 per cent and the New Democrats trailed with 22 per cent. Then an Angus Reid poll conducted on Oct. 2 and Oct. 3 and released on Oct. 5 again put the Tories well in front with 45 per cent. But it showed a virtual tie between the New Democrats with 27 per cent, and the Liberals, with 26. A week later, an Environics poll conducted for *The Globe and Mail* reported the Conservatives at 42 per cent, the NDP at 29 per cent and the Liberals at 25 per cent.

Environics concluded that the Tories could have formed a majority government at the time of the survey. The poll also showed the number of undecided voters dropping dramatically to 10 per cent, from 22 per cent one month earlier. Said Tory campaign chairman Norman Atkins: "People are now focusing on the election and have made up their minds."

An Environics personal popularity poll further buoyed Tory hopes the next day. That survey, conducted for *The Globe and Mail* between Oct. 2 and Oct. 10, put Mulroney's personal support at 40 per cent, compared with 27 per cent a month earlier. For the first time in two years the NDP's Broadbent slipped to second place with 29 per cent, while Liberal leader Turner—still a distant third—rose four points from his all-time low of 11 per cent. And the week ended with a CTV/Insight Canada Research Poll showing the Tories well in front at 46 per cent, with the Liberals and NDP at 27 and 26 per cent respectively. Said one senior Liberal strategist: "There is no evidence that John Turner is shattered, but some of his close associates are downright depressed."

**HILARY MACKENZIE** *in Ottawa*




HONG KONG HOLIDAY



"THE CANARIES WERE A CHINESE OPERA UNTO THEMSELVES, AND THEY WERE TREATED LIKE PRIMA DONNAS."

*"We were enchanted by old men taking their song birds for walks. Those canaries were a Chinese opera unto themselves and they were treated like prima donnas. Many of them even accompanied their owners to tea. Canaries are very popular pets in Hong Kong, so much so that on Hong Luk Street, that's all they sell!*



*village built on oyster shells. You buy live fish in the market, take them to a restaurant, and they cook up the freshest seafood you ever tasted.*

THE OTHER SIDE OF HONG KONG

*We were surprised to learn that over 75% of Hong Kong is made up of islands, mountains and farms. We explored "The Land Between", — the countryside between Hong Kong and the China border — and found ourselves browsing in village markets among people in traditional Hakka dress.*




*Another day, we lunched in a floating restaurant full of glaring gods and the smoke of incense. We just loved it. If we'd known how much there is to do and see in Hong Kong, we'd have stayed twice as long."*

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**It's up to you and your family**

Once you've decided to become an organ donor, sign an organ donor card. Pick one up at your doctor's office.

Then discuss your decision with your family. Your family must ultimately assert your wish to donate organs.

Think about saving a life through organ donation *now* – not in the midst of tragedy.

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Kidney Foundation of Canada

*Last year, kidney transplants granted 1,000 Canadians renewed freedom and quality of life. Without transplantation, these individuals would be tied to dialysis machines for the rest of their lives. Another 2,000 are still awaiting donor organs. The Kidney Foundation of Canada asks for your help. Sign your organ donor card and talk to your family.*

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*Turner, Broadbent and Mulroney debating in July, 1984: supercharged moment*

CANADA

# Return engagement

## *The leaders prepare for another TV debate*

DECISION 1988

Political commentators called it John Turner's big mistake. During a televised leaders' debate in the 1984 election campaign, then prime minister Turner attacked Conservative opposition leader Brian Mulroney for statements Mulroney had made about patronage. As NDP Leader Edward Broadbent looked on, Mulroney counterattacked with an evidently well-rehearsed condemnation of Turner's appointment of 17 Liberal MPs to patronage posts, some at the request of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau a month earlier. When an apparently stricken Turner replied that he had no option, Mulroney delivered a withering rebuttal: "You had an option, sir. You could have said, 'I'm not going to do it.' " That one supercharged moment is widely credited with destroying the Liberals, who had been leading in opinion polls. Seven weeks later, the Tories won an overwhelming 211 seats. And now, four years later, as the three leaders prepare for a new round of TV debates next week, the 1984 confrontation remains an example of how elections can be won—and lost—in front of the cameras.

Indeed, for this campaign's return engagement—a pair of three-hour debates, in French on Oct. 24 and English on Oct. 25—the stakes are high for all three leaders approaching the Nov. 21 balloting. Although the Tories are leading in the polls—and debates do not always turn the tide—a major gaffe by Mulroney during the debates could cause serious damage. For Turner and Broadbent, the debates will offer the best chance of the campaign to raise questions about the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement. And with some recent polls relegating the Liberals to third-place ranking, aides conceded that the debate is almost a make-or-break test for Turner. Said Raymond Heard, Turner's communications director: "The debate is the single most important event in the campaign."

The format of the debates was determined in more than 20 hours of bitter negotiations between the three party campaign organizations and executives from the six Canadian television networks that will broadcast the programs—CBC, CTV and Ontario's Global in English, and Radio-Canada, Les Quatres Saisons and TVA in French. Both opposition parties originally wanted at least two debates in each official language. As well, the Liberals demanded that one debate be about free trade, while the NDP wanted a special debate on women's issues. But Conservative campaign negotiators supported the networks' proposal for two undefined three-hour debates.

Officials of the TV networks would not speculate on how many of Canada's more than 17 million eligible voters will watch the debates—but the 1984 confrontation attracted an estimated total audience of up to six million viewers. Broadcast live from a specially built set at Ottawa CTV affiliate station CJOH, they will be divided into nine 17-minute segments. Two of the leaders will pair off in each segment and answer questions from a panel of journalists, while the third leader is free to sit on the set or retire to a trailer for a rest. A senior Tory aide said that because the Prime Minister sweats profusely, he will likely use those opportunities to change his shirt. The middle hour in each debate—three of the 17-minute segments—will be devoted to women's issues. Moderator for the English-language debate will be Rosalie Abella, head of the Ontario Labor Relations Board, while award-winning Acadian writer Antonine Maillet will fulfil that duty during the French-language debate.

Despite agreeing to the plan, Liberal and NDP strategists criticized the Tories and the networks for limiting the scope and format of the debates, although Conservative negotiator Senator Jean Bazin said that free trade would probably come up anyway. Criticism also came from some experts in television audience viewing behavior, who said that three-hour debates are too long. According to Michael Hansen, vice-president of the Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, which gauges audiences for programs, a shorter debate would hold the audience's attention better.

Still, all three parties are treating the debates as a chance to reach voters. Both Mulroney and Broadbent will spend the weekend before the debates poring over briefing books and attending question-and-answer sessions with key aides. Turner will take four days off from campaigning. He plans to rehearse in a rented TV studio, with aides playing the parts of the other leaders while the exchanges are taped. But with memories of the 1984 debate still lingering, the sharpest exchanges could erupt between Turner and Mulroney. Said NDP deputy campaign director Robin Sears: "It is their second time around and they've got a grudge to settle with one another." And Canadians will be watching to see if the grudge match will make—or break—political fortunes.



CHRIS P. PAPOV

*Abella: women's issues*

**PAUL KAIHLA** *with correspondents' reports*

# Rumblings of discontent

## *Joe Clark faces a re-election challenge*

DECISION 1988

There were only 20 people at a recent private political fund raiser in Calgary, but when the cheques were tallied, Reform party Leader Preston Manning walked out the door with $117,000. "He was charming. He has done his political homework and he can pull it off," said one contributor, a Calgary businessman and former Conservative party supporter. But Manning will need all the charm, political smarts and money he can muster if he hopes to win Alberta's sprawling, resource-rich Yellowhead riding. The reason: his chief opponent is External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who took the seat in 1984 with a 30 000-vote plurality over the NDP candidate.

Yet many observers now concede that there may be a genuine head-on collision looming between Clark, who lives in Ottawa, and Manning, long schooled in Alberta politics at the knee of his father, retired senator Ernest Manning, the Social Credit premier of Alberta from 1943 to 1968. Said real estate agent John Way, 60, who lives in Jasper, Alta., in the Yellowhead riding: "I'm a lifetime Tory, but I am undecided this time. A lot of people here say Clark is more interested in world affairs than in Yellowhead. He could be in trouble."

Indeed, the right-wing Reform party, formed in 1987 and firmly western-oriented, may pose a real challenge to the much-travelled cabinet minister. Clark's potential troubles stem from the nature of Yellowhead itself—essentially a rural riding with several key town centres such as Jasper, the townsite of Jasper National Park, Whitecourt, where a new pulp mill opens this month, and Drayton Valley, a historic oil town.

The riding, with its specifically local concerns, is also fundamentally conservative, with people expressing dissatisfaction about many initiatives of the federal Tory government. Among them: Bill C-72, which strengthened the role of French within the federal civil service and the courts, and the Meech Lake accord, which many Albertans say ignored western interests by granting special status to Quebec and ignoring Senate reform—an important issue in Alberta.

Many local voters also say that the widespread acclaim that Clark has earned as external affairs minister counts for little in their riding. In fact, his cabinet position—and the fact that he makes his home in Aylmer, Que., across the river from Ottawa—may prove to be a disadvantage in Yellowhead, where Clark maintains a riding office. In the riding, one major complaint against Clark is that voters do not see the former prime minister often enough between elections to discuss local issues. Said a Jasper voter who asked that her name be withheld because she is an employee of the federal government's National Park Service, "Lots of people feel Clark is a fine, intelligent man but that he is too busy with external affairs."

There have been several recent expressions of public disapproval of Clark. Last spring, for one, the *Jasper Booster* weekly headlined an editorial on a Clark visit "The ghost makes an appearance." And when Clark took part in a recent campaign forum in the basement of the Whitecourt Motor Inn, he was roundly booed by many in the crowd of 200 when he spoke in favor of the Meech Lake accord. "Sounds like a cattle barn," said a surprised Clark of the reaction. "You fellows are more rambunctious than the House of Commons."

The contrast in styles was evident in the dress of the two foes. Manning attended the meeting wearing tan cowboy boots and a brown leather jacket. Clark arrived in a ministerial dark suit. Manning berated the Tories—to the delight of the crowd—saying that the Conservatives had failed to control the federal deficit. He also attacked the Meech Lake accord, which gives Quebec status as a "distinct society" in Confederation. "We thought western constitutional concerns would get an equal rating with those of Quebec," he declared. "Instead, we got Meech Lake, and the West was relegated to a vague second round." But William Chambers, Clark's chief of staff, dismissed Manning's criticisms. "Clark is saying that for the first time in decades people who understand the West are at the centre of government," he said. "If you look at our overall record for the past four years, I think the mainstream will choose Joe Clark."

In fact, despite Manning's obvious appeal, some local observers clearly remain doubtful of his chances of ousting Clark. Richard de Candole, editor of the *Jasper Booster*, said that many people in the riding are probably undecided. But he added, "Our informal polling shows little interest in the Reform party." For his part, Chambers acknowledged that Manning is a serious candidate. "He is well-spoken and approachable." But Chambers maintained, "I do not think that he is a mainstream candidate." Manning's homespun charisma and the widespread criticism of the external affairs minister may not be enough to persuade voters to turn their backs on Clark's campaign for another term in Parliament.

JOHN HOWSE *in Jasper*




*Clark greeting Yellowhead constituent: competing with cowboy boots*

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# A spending loophole

## *Elections Canada cautions the candidates*

DECISION 1988

The rules that establish how much the political parties and their candidates can spend in the current federal election may not be worth the paper they were drafted on. The reason, because of the fine print in the Election Expenses Act, a 1974 amendment to the Canada Elections Act, candidates may be within their rights not to report money spent by—or on behalf of—campaign volunteers, whether they be lawyers giving free advice or artists making signs. Spokesmen from all three parties in the House of Commons, which depend heavily on volunteer expertise, are worried about the implications, and candidates have been warned to exercise care in their accounting, because of the uncertainty. But the bottom line, according to Montreal Liberal MP Jacques Guilbault, a 20-year veteran of the Commons, is that Canada's election-spending law contains "a gaping hole through which one could drive a truckload of unreported election expenses."

With the election campaign entering its third week, executives of all three parties have instructed candidates not to take advantage of any loopholes. And in August, officials from Elections Canada—the independent body responsible for running the election—issued guidelines stating that volunteers' expenses must be included as part of election costs. Commissioner of Canada Elections George Allen acknowledged that the law is vague. In a caution to candidates, he declared, "Our advice is, before you spend the money, get a lawyer—fast." But many MPs agreed with New Democrat Rod Murphy's assessment that "where a race is close, a lot of political pros will be tempted to abuse the loophole." If that happens, the stage could be set for the possible unseating of a winning candidate who has wilfully committed illegalities—and court challenges to the election law.

The problem first came to light last February when a parliamentary committee, including Guilbault, examined the 1984 campaign expenses of Energy Minister Marcel Masse, who also served as communications minister in the Mulroney cabinet. He was under investigation—but was not charged—for suspected spending irregularities. During the eight days of parliamentary hearings, Guilbault and the other MPs on the committee uncovered the unexpected aspects of the Election Expenses Act when witnesses from Elections Canada told the members about the loopholes. The 1974 act went a long way toward controlling spiralling campaign costs by forcing parties and politicians to disclose the identity of their financial backers and limiting total expenditures at the national level and in the constituency races. But Guilbault said in an interview, MPs from all parties "were flabbergasted" to learn of the loopholes.

The unanimity about the current problem with the fine print reflects the history of the act itself. Unlike most legislation, which is drafted by the government, representatives from all three parties worked out the wording of the Election Expenses Act. Allan MacEachen, then government House leader, presented it to Parliament on behalf of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government in July, 1973, and it passed by a vote of 174 to 10 in January, 1974. Further amendments have been made since then—but the volunteer expenses loophole remained undiscovered until earlier this year.



JO METHOT

*Allen: 'before you spend the money, get a lawyer—fast'*

Before the Masse hearings, many MPs simply assumed that volunteers' expenses—which can add up to thousands of dollars—were to be counted. Said Guilbault, "I always thought that if I put $10 worth of gas in someone's car so they could drive around and hammer in lawn signs, that was an election expense. Everyone thought so." More significant is accounting for the donated time of professionals, including advertising executives and lawyers, whose expenses have been counted as election spending. After the hearings, Guilbault and the six other committee members—five Conservatives and a New Democrat—recommended unanimously that "the act be amended as quickly as possible," adding that "the vagueness of wording and interpretation may lead to abuses."

But no amendments were written. Officials of the three parties discussed the matter, but they did not agree on a new definition of allowable expenses. Liberals and New Democrats contend that the Tories deliberately scuttled the effort to give Conservative candidates an advantage. Said NDP MP Murphy: "They are the party with the big war chests. A loose definition allows them to spend more." Countered Conservative House leader Douglas Lewis: "Pure partisan nonsense." The three parties simply could not find a compromise, he said, and opposition fears of Tory overspending are groundless. Said Lewis, "Everyone wants to get elected, it's true, but no one wants to go through the grief of a Masse-type investigation."

But for George Allen's part, a good hearing might straighten out the act's problems. "Perhaps it should go to court," he said, "just to get the blasted thing cleared up." During the summer, he and his colleagues at Elections Canada prepared the new guidelines for candidates and their official agents, which state clearly that volunteers' expenses are to be counted under the spending limit. They also produced and distributed 5,000 13-minute videotapes to be shown to campaign workers—including volunteers—that make the same point. And they printed 7,000 pocket-size checklists that remind candidates of their responsibilities.

Allen admits that the Elections Canada initiatives do not bind candidates or their agents. But, spreading on his desk copies of the guidelines, the checklist and the videotape, he added, "If I were a lawyer, I would put these in front of my candidate and say, 'You are looking at exhibits A, B and C.'" Allen said that since August, when Ottawa began buzzing with election rumors, he has received dozens of phone calls each week from MPs unsure of which expenses come under the spending limits. "All I can do is point them toward the guidelines," he said. Candidates, in turn, can consult a lawyer—even if the advice is free.

**MARC CLARK** *in Ottawa*



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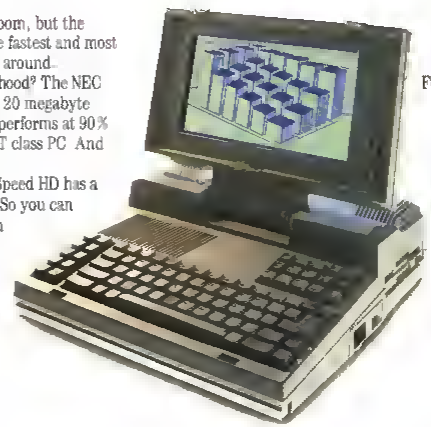


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CANAPRESS

*Rescuers at the mine: when the earth stopped moving, 74 men lay dead.*

CANADA

# 'Blood on the coal'

## *Springhill celebrates a painful anniversary*

*In the town of Springhill, Nova Scotia*
*Down in the dark of the Cumberland mine*
*There's blood on the coal and the miners lie*
*In the roads that never saw the sun nor sky*
*In the roads that never saw the sun nor sky*
*—The Ballad of Springhill*

by Ewan MacColl and Peggy Seeger

Thirty years ago this week, on Oct. 23, 1958, the regular night shift at the No. 2 Colliery in Springhill, N.S., operated by Dominion Coal and Steel Co., went down to the roads that never saw the sun nor sky at 3 p.m. The miners travelled by trolley through the gloom toward the coal face 2½ miles from the pithead. The mine had already been exhibiting signs of upheaval; five hours later, at 8:05 p.m., as the 174 men labored in the subterranean heat, a violent spasm shook the tunnel. It buckled wildly, coal and rubble crashed onto the workers, and debris blocked the tunnel. When the earth stopped moving, more than 75 men lay dead or dying. Another 61 were trapped. Within 24 hours, 42 of those 61 miners reached safety, filthy and rattled but unscathed. Then, for another eight days, rescuers clawed their way toward those men the newspapers would later call "The Miracle Miners," the remaining survivors of the worst mining disaster in Canada since the First World War. Across the country, Canadians listening in to round-the-clock radio coverage of the rescue operation on many stations shared the joy of Springhill families as 19 men eventually reached the surface alive.

Three decades later, Springhill has long abandoned its search for coal. Its once-rich seams had been depleted by the time of the disaster. Springhill miners worked only small seams, intermittently, after 1958; the No. 2 Colliery was Dominion's last operating colliery in Springhill and after the disaster, it closed. In 1971, water flooded the last working seam—known as the Syndicate Mine—and mining ended. Now, the town is perhaps better known as the birthplace of singer Anne Murray, and new enterprises have moved in. Many of the 4,700 residents work at the Springhill Medium Security Institution or the Surrette Battery Co. Ltd., both established in the 1960s.

But Springhill has not forgotten the days of coal mining—or the disaster. A mu-

**Martin: never losing hope**



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seum stands on the site of the abandoned Syndicate Mine. The White Miner, a seven-foot-high statue of white marble on a 25-foot pedestal, looms over Main Street in Miners' Memorial Park. Three smaller memorials around its base commemorate the victims of previous major disasters in 1891 and 1956 as well as the one in 1958. Local 4514 of the United Mine Workers, now consisting entirely of workers on pension, still holds monthly meetings at Miners' Hall on the grounds of the memorial park. Last June 11, on the annual Miners' Memorial Day, Springhill solemnly marked the 30th anniversary of the 1958 disaster—and unveiled five new monuments to honor the victims of other mishaps from 1876 to 1969. As local historian Mary Wilda Littler, 37, told *Maclean's*: "Coal cannot be forgotten around here. If it has not affected your household, it has affected the household next to you."

Almost since Springhill's beginning, its residents have lived with the dangers of coal mining. United Empire Loyalists founded the town, 35 km from the New Brunswick border, in 1820, and the first surface mine opened in 1834. In 1872, the Springhill and Parrsboro Coal and Railway Co. Ltd. dug shafts, opened a rail line and began large-scale coal extraction. The earth quickly began to exact its toll: between 1876 and 1969, 441 miners lost their lives in the town's seven mines. In the worst single disaster, 125 miners died in an explosion in 1891. In November, 1956, a gas explosion killed 39 men in No. 4 Colliery, but 88 trapped miners escaped in dramatic rescues.

Shortly after the 1956 explosion, No. 2 Colliery showed disturbing signs of underground turmoil, which the miners blamed on pressures that built up as the coal was removed. In the succeeding months, six major upheavals—known to miners as "bumps," but similar to earthquakes—rumbled through the shaft, but work continued. Then, on the morning of Oct. 23, 1958, a small bump sent coal and stone crashing down on alarmed miners working the day shift, inflicting minor injuries on several of them. Later, the eighth bump brought disaster.

Cecil Colwell, now in his late 70s, was among the injured when the smaller bump rocked the mine that morning. Colwell, who suffered an arm injury, went home to dress the wound. He was still there when he felt the earth move. He and other miners who were not on shift immediately returned to the pit to find that the tunnels had collapsed. Later, rescuers found the bodies of 74 miners, crushed amid the dust and debris. Another died in hospital later, and 38 had escaped from the mine. But 61 miners were still trapped deep below the surface of the earth.

Throughout the night, Colwell and the other rescuers clawed through the fallen rubble, passing buckets of stone and coal through a 30-inch-high passage. Colwell recalls that, at the time, the rescuers never doubted that they would find their friends alive. By morning, they had cleared 43 feet of the tunnel—and brought 42 men to the surface.

The effort, involving hundreds of volunteers, went on to find the other 19. After three days of entombment in the eerie darkness, a group of 12 men received fresh air pumped into the tunnel by rescuers who forced hoses down old ventilation shafts. After six days, they could hear their friends' frantic efforts to reach them. While the rescuers tunnelled the final 73 feet to them, the men were fed liquids through a hose. On the seventh day, all 12 were carried out on coal trolleys, amid the cheers from the crowd assembled at the pithead.

Another trapped miner, Barney Martin, now 72, had just finished supper when the bump rumbled through the workings. "I knew it right along that the mine wasn't safe," Martin says now. "Some miners were jolly, but I was always telling them that one of these days it was going to give us a good one." Two of Martin's co-workers died that night. Martin escaped death by inches: a sandstone supporting wall prevented the coal and debris from burying him alive. But he was severely injured by stones and coal, which "just burst right off the wall."

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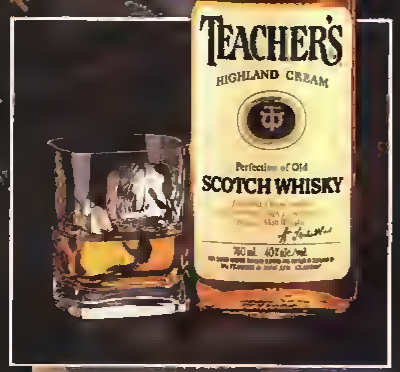
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water, Martin never lost hope. Nine days later, on Nov. 1, when his rescuers finally dragged him into daylight, wounded and dazed, he had the presence of mind to refuse when a news photographer asked him to remove the bandages from his eyes. "I lost my taste and I lost my smell," Martin said, "and if I had looked into that man's flash after all those days in pitch dark, I believe that I would be a blind man today."

But at the time of Martin's rescue, six miners remained trapped in a pocket in the rubble—and hope was running out. Rescue worker Colwell recalled that company officials warned them to leave the mine because lethal coal gas was rising—and there was danger of an explosion. The rescuers ignored the warnings. Said Colwell: "I always listened to the old-oldtime men who told us that in a bump, you have to trust in God. We did that. But anybody who says we weren't scared should not be believed."

Soon afterward, Colwell's trust was rewarded: he and the other rescue workers suddenly made contact with the six men. The rescued miners were exhausted and ravenous. But, they insisted, they had never lost hope. One of the six men, Maurice Ruddick, a devout Baptist who had eight daughters and five sons, had kept their spirits high, leading them in hymns, while they waited in the darkness for their rescuers.

The rescued men were promptly dubbed "The Miracle Miners"—and they were showered with worldwide attention. Famed folksingers Peggy Seeger from New York City and Ewan MacColl from Scotland immortalized them with *The Ballad of Springhill*. Maurice Ruddick, who died last June at 75, appeared on TV's *The Ed Sullivan Show*. In 1959, the town of Springhill won the coveted Carnegie medal for heroism.

But most men received little more than fleeting fame. The miners considered the compensation offered them and their families to be woefully inadequate. Hugh Guthro, who was among the group of 12, said that he received no compensation at all. Others, like Martin, received a fraction of their weekly wages. Many left town in search of jobs—Guthro went to Labrador to work on the railway. But soon he—like many others—returned to mining, despite having lived through the disaster. "It didn't bother me," said Guthro, who came back to work at the Syndicate Mine. "It was just a way of life."

That way of life is no more. But the town's mining past continues to live in the memory of many residents. Rescuer Colwell, for one, knows the dangers of the Springhill terrain, the deadly pressure that builds on the walls and the floor and the ceilings as coal is removed from the shaft. "But if I were 10 years younger," he confided, "I would try to get someone interested in going down 100 feet further in that mine." Clearly, the deaths and the disasters that befell Springhill have not erased the allure of the mines.

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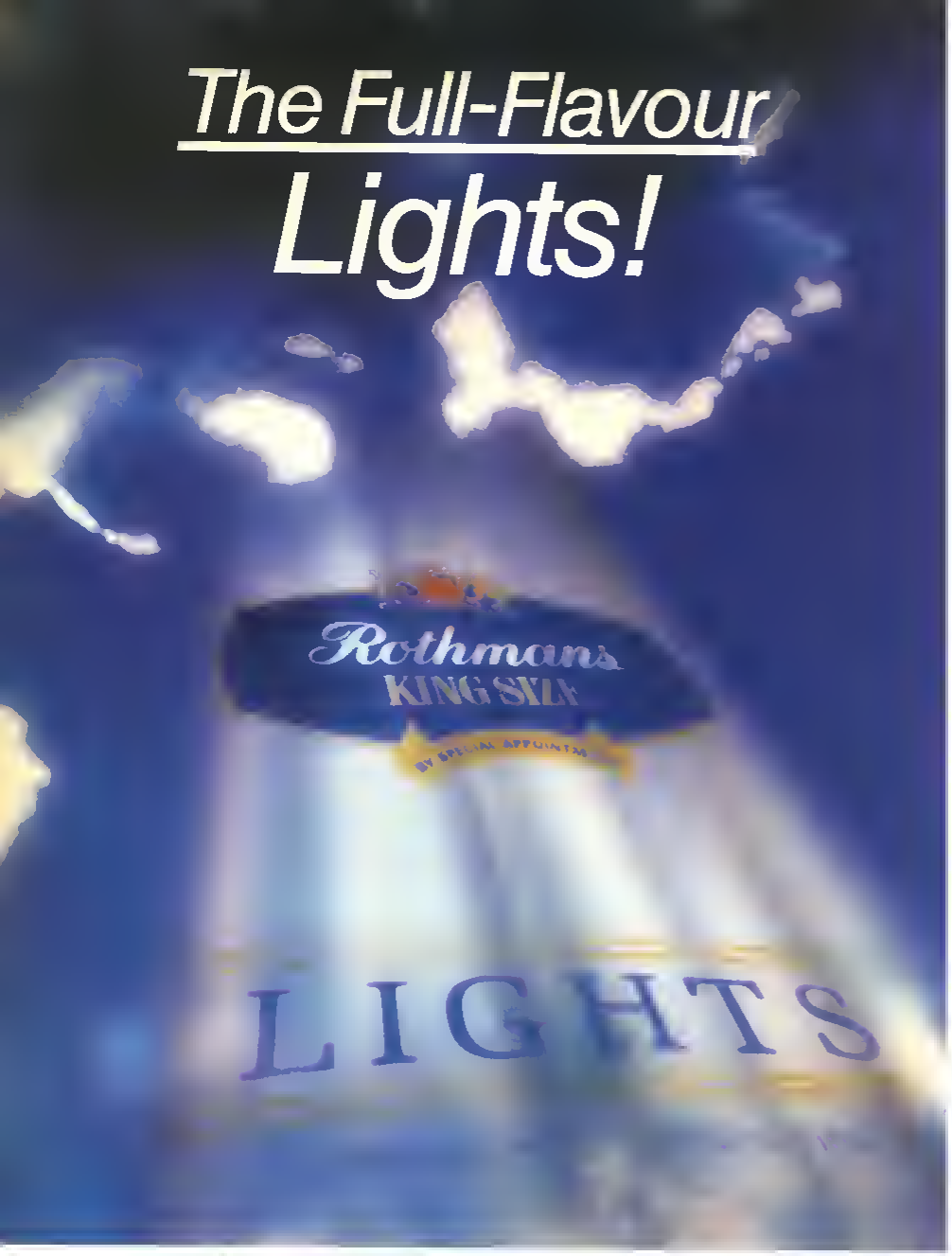
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# The ills of the hill

## *Neglect takes its toll on Mount Royal*

Montrealers refer to the 660-foot tree-covered hill simply as "the Mountain." Mount Royal—with its 130-foot-high illuminated cross erected in 1924 by the Société St-Jean Baptiste—dominates the Montreal skyline. It is the symbol and the heart of the city founded on the mountain's slopes 346 years ago. To generations of Montrealers, the 430-acre park at the mountain's summit has been a refuge from the pressures of city life. Families picnic on its broad lawns, children play beside manmade Beaver Lake, and lovers stroll along its shady pathways, dodging joggers and cyclists. The park was designed 114 years ago by renowned American landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted—the designer of New York City's Central Park—at the request of the city. But now, Mount Royal is anything but grand. In fact, urban designers and citizens' groups spokesmen say that decades of neglect, bad management and poor judgment by civic authorities entrusted with Olmsted's legacy have cast the park's future into doubt.

The litany of problems facing Mount Royal is alarming. Until August, 1987, when the city appointed Pierre Emile Rocray, former deputy superintendent of Montreal's botanical gardens, as permanent administrator of the park, the city had no central planner. The legacy of neglect is obvious. Staircases are collapsing. Pathways, undermined by topsoil erosion resulting from a poorly designed drainage system, are deteriorating. But the city is beginning to take the problems seriously. As well as naming a full-time administrator, civic officials officially designated Mount Royal a heritage site last year—with much stricter planning controls. They also commissioned several studies of the mountain and said that they will hold public hearings on the park's future next spring when those studies are completed.

Olmsted envisaged Mount Royal as an oasis of natural tranquility in the centre of a growing city. He designed a series of sweeping carriage paths to transport visitors gradually away from the noisy streets to the thick forest of oak, maple and birch near the summit. Mount Royal, Olmsted decreed, should stand "in winning competition against the sordid and corrupting temptations of the town." But many Montrealers say that the park is losing the battle.

Beaver Lake is rarely cleaned. A chalet housing a snack bar and offices is in disrepair, with rotting wood and peeling paint. The upper lookout over the city and most of the park pathways need repaving. Olmsted's original landscaping has gradually been obscured by construction, including the red-brick McGill University residences on the southeastern slope of the mountain and a broadcasting tower at the summit. And many of the park entrances are on thoroughfares that have become far busier since the park was first created, making pedestrian access difficult and, at times, dangerous.


CHRISTOPHER WAHL

*Crumbling masonry at lookout: the refuge from city turmoil faces an uncertain future*

Indeed, Christophe Caron, president of a consulting firm that recently completed a study on Mount Royal, estimated that solving the mountain's problems would cost between $80 million and $100 million. According to Caron, that money would be spent for new planting, fences, lighting, pathways and drains and on relocating access gates and roads. Declared Caron: "You don't have to be a designer to see the ongoing degradation of the city's most important landmark."

The recent increase in concern about the park results in part from several unpopular development proposals during the last days of the administration of legendary mayor Jean Drapeau, who held office from 1960 to 1986 and backed grandiose and costly projects such as Expo 67 and the Olympic Stadium. In 1986, an engineering firm proposed the construction of a structure resembling Toronto's CN Tower to house an observation deck and restaurant at Mount Royal's summit. As well, McGill University wanted to build an athletic complex on the park's southeastern corner. But *Les Amis de la montagne* (The Friends of the Mountain), an umbrella organization of smaller groups and concerned citizens, got together to fight those proposals, and, since then, the organization has successfully lobbied the administration of Mayor Jean Doré, who took office in 1986, to make preservation of the mountain a priority. Declared Nathalie Zinger, a spokesman for the group: "We have been working very hard to get our message across because this mountain has a definite symbolic value for Montrealers."

Caron, for one, said that the studies and hearings on Mount Royal's future are a start to solving the park's problems. But, he added, "what is also needed is the political will to take action to solve the problems in the long term." For his part, Rocray has already begun negotiations with hospitals, universities and other organizations with buildings bordering on the mountain to let the public cross their properties for easier access to the park. But, as Olmsted wrote in a letter to city officials in 1881: "Without a fixed leading purpose, you cannot spend a dollar on the mountain with any assurance that it is not wasted." More than a century later, Montrealers are still searching for that purpose.

**MICHAEL ROSE** *with* **LISA VAN DUSEN** *in Montreal*



*Popular Front demonstration in Riga: seeking more control over the economy, language, immigration and cultural matters*

## WORLD

# CRY INDEPENDENCE

***NATIONALIST SENTIMENTS HAVE BEEN AWAKENED IN SOVIET-RULED LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA***

In the eight years since she first joined Komsomol, the youth wing of the Communist party, 23-year-old Inguna Bekere had never considered herself politically oriented. "Joining the party is something I was simply expected to do," said Bekere, a university student in Riga, the capital city of the Soviet Baltic republic of Latvia. But two months ago, Bekere joined another group that she says has transformed her life: she became a volunteer worker with the Latvia Popular Front, a political movement pressing for the restoration of many powers that Latvia held as an independent republic before it was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940. Two weeks ago, Bekere was one of over 100,000 people who attended a Popular Front demonstration in support of such increased autonomy. "For the first time in my life," declared Bekere, "I feel real hope for Latvia." But she added, "I am very worried about life here if we fail."

Throughout the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, there is a palpable mix of excitement and apprehension. In Lithuania and Estonia, recent gatherings by similar autonomy-seeking groups have drawn enormous crowds and have been covered live on radio and television, awakening powerful nationalist sentiments. In each case, participants have campaigned for radical policy changes, including the creation of their own currency and vastly increased control over the economy, language, immigration and cultural matters. So far, Soviet authorities have sanctioned popular front requests in the three republics, claiming that they conform with leader Mikhail Gorbachev's twin policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (reform). But Soviet officials also caution that each of the three movements has to work with—not against—the Communist party. Declared Janis Vagris, first secretary of the Communist party of Latvia: "To be effective, the Popular Front must remain a movement. There is no reason or need for an opposition political party."

Despite public gestures of support, Soviet officials have reason to be nervous about the growth of nationalist feelings in the Baltic region. Since a 1939 agreement between Berlin and Moscow, under which Nazi Germany allowed the Soviet Union to annex the three republics in return for signing a nonaggression treaty, anti-Soviet feeling has been widespread. While official school history books disparagingly describe the years from 1920 to 1940—when the Baltics were independent—as "the bourgeois period," many residents look back on that time with evident longing. In addition, Moscow-based ambassadors from Western countries refuse to visit the three republics because Western countries do not formally recognize the Soviet Union's control over the region. And when Russian-speaking Westerners do visit, local residents—as a matter of pride—often prefer to speak to them in Latvian through English interpreters, even though most residents speak Russian.

Now, under Gorbachev's *glasnost* policy, some young Baltic residents are publicly expressing beliefs that older generations only discussed privately. "We are living in an occupied country," said Titus Vaults, a 28-year-old law student in Riga. "The only proper solution is for the Russians to leave and let us have our country back."

Those emotions are fuelled by widespread fears that the three republics are losing their distinctive identities. Over the years, a combination of outward migration to the West and an influx of ethnic Russians to the comparatively affluent region have increased resistance to further assimilation. The situation is most pronounced in Latvia, where ethnic Latvians now account for slightly more than 50 per cent of the population of 2.6 million, while ethnic Russians make up about 30 per cent. Last year, 18,000 Soviets, most of them Russian, moved to Latvia. In Estonia, about 900,000 of the 1.5 million residents are native Estonians, while about 80 per cent of Lithuania's population is Lithuanian.

Those changes have led to rising resentment of foreigners. At the Latvia Popular Front rally in Riga, one speaker, Eduards Berklus, who works with a splinter organization called the Popular Independence Front, was given a huge ovation when he declared, "Latvia must be for Latvians only, and anybody who is not one of us must leave." Even more moderate Latvians acknowledge concerns over assimilation. Said Janus Peters, a revered Latvian poet: "We must be masters of our own land while there are still enough of us remaining here to do so."

Many Latvians, including those who support the Communist party, point out profound differences in lifestyle between the Baltic republics and the rest of the Soviet Union. All three republics, with their Western-style architecture and the blond, Nordic appearance of many of their people, give the region the reputation of being the Soviet Union's "window on the West." Many residents seem to be acutely aware of—and seem to cultivate—such differences. In Tallinn, Estonia, some people have erected television antennas that allow them to receive programs from Finland—including a dubbed-Finnish version of the popular American series *Dallas*. In Riga, style-conscious young people pay an average of 150 rubles, or about $300, on the black market for fashionable stone-washed denim jeans—and pay more if the jeans bear an American label. At the Mozums co-operative restaurant in downtown Riga, students sometimes lace their conversations with bits of American slang while listening to music by such current and former rock music favorites as the group Styx and singer Stevie Wonder.

English-language Western books, such as the works of American author Joyce Carol Oates, are available in paperback for prices beginning at about 20 rubles ($40) secondhand. Said Vaults: "We are Latvians, not Soviets. To become like a Western country is a dream of many people."

For young and old residents alike, however, dreams are tempered by the reality of deepening food and housing shortages. As in

*Riga: some Latvians are asking Russians to leave*



SOVFOTO

## World Notes

**PERESTROIKA ON THE FARM**
Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed that farmers should be freed from the state-run system of collective agriculture in order to increase food production. His new emphasis on private farming represents the most dramatic change in Soviet agriculture since Josef Stalin began driving peasants onto giant collective farms in 1929.

**FROM HAITI TO CANADA**
Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, an outspoken social critic in his native Haiti, was ordered to report to a Montreal parish by his Silesian order. A Catholic bishops' conference in Haiti claimed that the popular priest—called "the Prophet" by his slum-dwelling followers—"advocates violence and class struggle."

**THE SUBWAY VERDICT**
An inquest jury returned verdicts of accidental death on all 31 people killed last November when a rush-hour fire swept King's Cross subway station in London. A three-month public inquiry into the cause of the fire has yet to report its findings.

**A CZECH RESIGNS**
Prime Minister Lubomír Strougal of Czechoslovakia and his 20-member government resigned. Communist party leader Miloš Jakeš replaced him with Ladislav Adamec, signalling a consolidation of power and a slower pace of economic reform.

**A PAPAL ATTACK**
Ulster Protestant clergyman and politician Ian Paisley was ejected from the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, when he interrupted a speech by Pope John Paul II. Paisley denounced the pontiff as the "antichrist."

**FRANCO-SOVIET TIES**
France and the Soviet Union hailed a new era in diplomatic relations at the end of a three-day visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the first such visit since 1980. Shevardnadze and his counterpart, Roland Dumas, arranged two upcoming summit meetings between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and French President François Mitterrand.

**TERRORISM ON TRIAL**
An Italian court sentenced 26 Red Brigades terrorists to life imprisonment. In the trial, which has lasted more than two years, 153 of the 173 defendants were convicted of charges, including the murders of former prime minister Aldo Moro and other public officials.

much of the Soviet Union, such staples as meat, sugar and many fresh vegetables are in short supply. Local officials in Riga say that even with tight controls on immigration to the city, housing could not be available for all the people who want it until the year 2000. At Latvia State University, students in their final year of studies gloomily contemplate a future in which they have little control over where they will work or live. With few jobs or apartments available in the city, many say that they will have to leave Riga for less appealing jobs in more primitive parts of the country—unless they happen to be part of a married couple, who get priority on apartments. Said Gunita Ozolina, 21, who is studying to be a teacher: "Perhaps I can meet someone who will marry me before I finish school so I can stay here. Otherwise, I do not know what I will do."

That sense of despair is also apparent when residents discuss Latvia's devastated environment. Last summer, uncontrolled emissions from cellulose plants and other factories forced officials to close miles of beach near Riga. Moreover, 132 million gallons of untreated sewage from Riga empty daily into the Baltic Sea. Residents blame many of their environmental problems on indifferent central planning in Moscow, where the factories were designed and approved without local consultation. Said the poet Peters: "Our beautiful, beautiful homeland is in danger of disappearing under garbage."

Faced with those difficulties, Baltic reformers have eagerly seized on Gorbachev's statements over the past year in favor of decentralizing the Soviet economy and returning economic decision-making power to individual regions. Since then, popular front leaders in all three republics have advanced a series of specific requests that would, over time, give each area almost complete control over its economy. At the meeting in Riga two weeks ago, more than 1,000 Popular Front delegates discussed proposals ranging from creation of a separate monetary system to the right to make decisions relating to trade with countries in the West.

The drive for greater powers has extended even further—to a desire for formal, separate recognition in international affairs. In all three republics, popular front supporters are promoting resolutions that call for the right to join such international bodies as the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee. In each republic, supporters also encourage the use of traditional flags and anthems that date to the pre-Soviet days of Baltic independence. In fact, last August, Estonia unfurled its flag officially for the first time since 1940, and two weeks ago Latvia and Lithuania followed suit.

Organized religion is also undergoing a strong revival. That is partly because the Kremlin, which actively discouraged religious practices for years, is now taking a more relaxed approach toward believers. At Latvia State University, many students are lobbying to reduce a course in atheist thought from mandatory to optional status. "It is stupid to force atheism on anyone," said student Gunita Ozolina, who described herself as an atheist. "It just makes me feel badly for my fellow students who are religious." At the same time, the Lutheran Church, the dominant religion in Latvia, has been rejuvenated. At the Popular Front meeting in Riga, Rubens Furs, a young Lutheran minister, declared: "We must welcome spirituality and the word of God back into our lives. It has been missing from many of us here for too long."

Some popular front leaders plainly fear that the renaissance of faith and hope could become a problem in itself. If nationalist rhetoric becomes too pronounced, they say, it will enable Kremlin conservatives to force Gorbachev to impose restraint. Because of that, moderate leaders of the movement privately urge more radical colleagues to tone down their statements and work within Gorbachev's reform program. Mauriks Vulfsons, a political commentator on Latvian television, said, "For perhaps the first time in my life, I want to believe in Moscow." But in private, other members are more defiant. "We will speak publicly as Moscow wants us to," said one delegate at the Riga conference. "But in the end, we want our independence."

Gorbachev will likely listen sympathetically to requests for economic reforms—as long as they coincide with his own goals. "The question," said one Western diplomat in Moscow, "will be whether the reform movements make him look fair—or weak." But few experts expect that Moscow would grant outright secession. Added the diplomat: "The republics can bend things a lot but they will not be allowed to break away."

At a time of rapidly rising expectations, however, Moscow will clearly be hard pressed to contain the deep-seated emotions behind the movement—especially among its younger members. "I want a future where all things seem possible," said Inguna Bekere, who this year will finish her master's degree in arts at Latvia State University. "If things were to go back to as they were in the past, it would be worse than if none of this ever happened." For residents of the Baltic republics, caught between an unpleasant past and an unpredictable future, hope may be the most uncertain commodity of all.

**ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH** *in Riga*



SOVFOTO

***Tallinn: profound differences between the Baltic republics and the rest of the country***

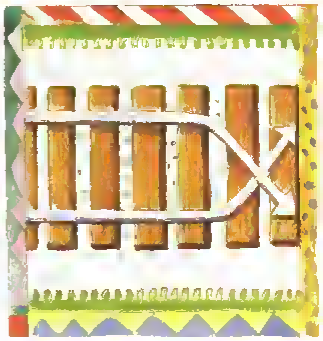













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THE UNITED STATES

# A face-off in Tinseltown

*Polls give the edge to a newly confident Bush*

CAMPAIGN '88

On the sun-dappled walkway outside the Student Union at the University of California's Los Angeles campus, Tim Stroh raised a banner venting his frustrations with the current presidential race. In large red letters, the 20-year-old political science major had painted across a strip of torn bed sheet. "We want to know." What Stroh and thousands of other UCLA students specifically wanted to know was why—with last week's presidential debate due to start within hours next door in the Pauley basketball pavilion—the organizers had permitted only a handful of students to attend. But his anger seemed to reflect a sense of disenchantment gathering strength across the country. Less than three weeks before the Nov. 8 election, more and more voters are expressing dismay at finding themselves—and the issues that concern them—ignored in a campaign that has increasingly become a battle of televised image making. Said Stroh: "It's as if we're not important, as if we're just a backdrop."

Rarely has the image war been more apparent than in the campaign's last major television event—the second and final debate between Vice-President George Bush and Democratic nominee Michael Dukakis. After the first debate last month in North Carolina, most critics agreed that Dukakis had won. But surveys also revealed that, while viewers admired the Massachusetts governor's performance, many of them did not seem to like his personality. For their rematch, Dukakis displayed a readier grin and a toned-down intensity. "I think I'm a reasonably likable guy," he said. "But I'm also a very serious guy. I think the presidency of the United States is a very serious office." Still, by repeatedly casting himself as a president who would make "tough choices," Dukakis appeared to have once again failed the so-called likability test—and with it, perhaps, his last clear opportunity to save his faltering candidacy. As William Schneider, an analyst with Washington's American Enterprise Institute, commented, "What he was saying was 'If I'm president I'm going to make you eat your broccoli.' People don't rush to the polls for that."

Across the country, post-debate surveys showed that a newly confident and coherent Bush had won the televised personality test. In a *Los Angeles Times* poll, 522 viewers rated the vice-president the winner by a stunning 47 to 26 per cent. And by week's end, another *Times* poll showed that Bush had translated the victory into a 10-point lead. That verdict was a blow to Democrats who had counted on Dukakis's seasoned debating skills to turn the campaign around. The governor, who enjoyed a 16-point lead in the polls last July, was trailing Bush by six points going into the debate. And commentators agreed that Dukakis had failed to land the verbal knockout that he needed.

Dukakis's inability to score a debating breakthrough may have been a result of his general approach to the encounter. By trying to project a softer, more human image, he allowed Bush to seize the offensive. At the same time, he missed a chance to build that very image in the opening seconds of the 90-minute show. Asked whether he would rethink his opposition to the death penalty if his wife, Kitty, were raped and murdered, Dukakis passed up the chance to inject his emotions, instead launching into a rambling, ritualistic answer about fighting crime and the drug war. At a media briefing the morning after the debate, Dukakis's subdued chief strategist John Sasso acknowledged, "We're down a little bit. There's no question about that." Meanwhile, some of Bush's advisers tried to play down their exuberance. But his campaign manager James Baker, declared, "We closed the sale for a lot of undecideds."

Schneider, for one, says that Dukakis's lag in the polls cannot be explained simply by his mediocre debate performance or relative lack of charisma. At a time when a majority of Americans are basking in an autumn of economic well-being, they point out that his tough proposals for lowering the budget deficit—with cuts in defence spending—are proving unpalatable. In contrast, Bush has offered the promise of continued prosperity and a maintenance of the status quo.

There are few areas where that undertaking is more reassuring than in California, which strategists from both parties have pegged as the pivotal battleground. The most populous state in the union, its 47 electoral college votes loom as the prize most likely to decide the election. In fact, as it mirrors the trends and tactical considerations influencing voters across the country, California is taking shape as a microcosm of the national race. Said Bill Lacy, who is directing Bush's state effort: "California



*Bush, wife, Barbara, at the debate: complaints from voters about being just a backdrop*



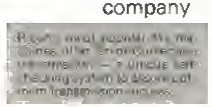




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Its population includes Hollywood liberals such as Jane Fonda and her assemblyman husband, former war protester Tom Hayden, as well as the hard-core conservatives of Los Angeles's suburban Orange County who launched a landmark tax revolt named Proposition 13 a decade ago. But despite the majority of registered Democrats on its electoral rolls, the state has voted Republican in every presidential election since 1964 and it has sent two presidents, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, to the White House. Last week its public opinion polls—echoing those in 21 other states—gave Bush a slim margin.

One reason, according to Ken Grubbs, editorial page director of the *Orange County Register*—the chief voice for the heart of Reagan's staunchest conservative constituency—is the frontier spirit of many of those who inhabit the state's sprawling middle-class suburbs. Like his own father, who moved to the county from Kansas 26 years ago, "these are people who fancied themselves pioneers," Grubbs said. "They came west in search of opportunity and they found it. They bought their first property and they were very protective of it, and any sort of liberal big-government approach that threatened to take it away was feared."

Those fears have spread to other groups who have followed them westward in search of the Golden State's promise and now see Bush as the guardian of their prosperity. Indeed, Dukakis's repeated vows to cut the defence budget in last week's debate earned a chilly reception from many in a state that has benefited greatly from Reagan's eight-year military spending increases. Last year alone, the Pentagon awarded $29.7 billion to California military contractors—the state's leading industry. And shock waves rippled along the coast last week when Congress passed legislation to close obsolete military facilities, a handful of them among the state's 104 bases. Said Charlie Black, a senior adviser to the Bush campaign: "In California, they understand that if you're talking about cutting the defence budget, it means you're putting them out of work."

Other groups have also voiced allegiance to Reagan-era prosperity. Among them: many of the Vietnamese immigrants who arrived after the fall of Saigon 13 years ago and now make up about seven per cent of the population. In the Orange County town of Santa Ana, in a stretch known as Little Saigon, Vietnamese letters stud the storefronts of modern shopping malls built under the arches of ornate, red-tiled pagodas. But the window of the Tu Quinh video store is plastered with a rare Anglo note: dozens of Bush-Quayle signs. According to Stephen Dang, the owner's 19-year-old son, his parents, like most other Vietnamese, have become Republicans as they worked their way into the middle class. Said Dang: "Under Reagan, a lot of the people around here have prospered. They like how it has been going, so they want it to remain Republican."

But among California's minorities, no group has been more assiduously courted by both candidates than its 6.6 million Hispanics. They make up one-third of the nation's total Hispanic population—and 22 per cent of the state's population. Dukakis and his running mate, Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen, have made repeated swings through the barrios of East Los Angeles, displaying their fluency in Spanish. But Bush has countered with the weapons of incumbency. In August, Reagan named Lauro Cavazos, a former president of the medical school at Texas Tech University, as secretary of education—making good in advance on Bush's campaign promise to appoint the first Hispanic to the cabinet.



*Hispanic street dancers: among many immigrants, economic success has bred conservatism*

Bush's opposition to abortion also plays well in a community that is largely Catholic. And his television commercials taking a tough line against crime have proved a hit in areas terrorized by a wave of brutal gang wars, which so far this year have claimed 174 lives. In fact, as an increasing number of Hispanics have climbed the economic ladder, they have become more conservative.

Los Angeles councilman Richard Alatorre has repeatedly warned the Democrats that they should no longer take the Hispanic vote for granted. Alatorre's concerns reflect those of Democrats across the state, who watched Dukakis's momentum evaporate when his Boston-based staff decided to shutter its California offices on June 8, the day after his sweep of the state's Democratic primary. On Labor Day, when a new crew moved in to reactivate the effort, they found themselves without precinct lists or even phone lines. Said Alatorre: "There was a lapse of five or six weeks, and in that time, we lost a lot of ground."

Meanwhile, Lacy had built the entire Bush organization from nothing in a state that had been considered Reagan's private preserve but scarcely knew his vice-president. In a region where most of the population lives within an hour's drive of the beach, he attacked Dukakis's record on the environment with an advertising campaign borrowed from the state's Republican governor, George Deukmejian. Deukmejian had won the 1986 governor's race by accusing his opponent, Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, of failing to clean up Santa Monica's polluted harbor. Said Lacy: "One of the strongest pitches you can make to conservative women in Orange County is the Boston Harbor issue. Everybody's an environmentalist out here."

In an attempt to turn the tide, the Democrats are now mounting a massive get-out-the-vote movement. It is patterned on one used by Democratic Senator Alan Cranston two years ago to retain his seat after a bitter $24-million media battle. But most analysts declared that it may already be too late. They predicted that the decisive moment of the 1988 election may well have been a 90-minute TV performance in a city known as Tinseltown, where Michael Dukakis failed to become a star.

**MARCI McDONALD** in *Los Angeles*




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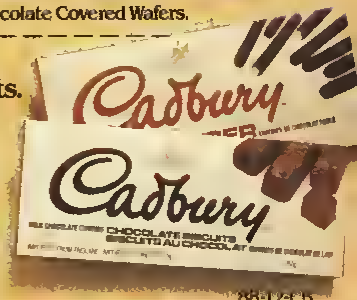
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YUGOSLAVIA

# Tito's restive heirs

## *The Serbs touch off an ethnic turmoil*

In 1976, at 83, Yugoslav strongman Josip Broz Tito set up an elaborate collective leadership arrangement to take effect after death or illness removed him from power. "I can leave any day without anything changing," he declared. Still, when the charismatic Second World War guerrilla leader died in 1980, there were widespread concerns that the patchwork federation he had dominated for 35 years would disintegrate. Now those fears are taking on new urgency as Serbia, the largest of Yugoslavia's six republics, tries to increase its share of power—to the rising alarm of its federal partners. Said Milan Kucan, president of the northwestern Republic of Slovenia, last week: "It is high time to sober up, to stop this senselessness which is driving us to ruin."

Behind the reawakened nationalism of Yugoslavia's nearly nine million Serbs, which for the past three months has plunged the nation into ethnic turmoil, is a leader as forceful in his way as Tito: Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian Communist League. He is a tough talking, cigarillo-smoking 47-year-old who claims to favor "the policy of the hard hand." Close associates say that he sees himself as the new Tito. Yet many non-Serbians appear to believe that, in reality, his policies may upset the delicate balance imposed by Tito and designed to prevent any of Yugoslavia's ethnic groups from dominating the rest.

Already Milosevic's attempts to tighten his grip on Serbia's two autonomous provinces—Vojvodina, where the majority are ethnic Hungarians, and Kosovo, where the majority are ethnic Albanians—have increased tensions throughout the nation of 23 million. And heightening the unrest is the country's economic crisis—a $26-billion foreign debt, a 217-per-cent rate of inflation and 15-per-cent unemployment. Against that background, the federal Communist leadership will meet this week, and an expected purge of its ranks—likely to be the largest since Tito came to power in 1945—may heighten the crisis. Indeed, some high-ranking officials throughout the country are even warning that the current discontent could lead to civil war.

*Steelworkers on strike in Montenegro: tipping a very delicate balance*

As party leaders in four of the country's six republics met late last week to prepare for Monday's Central Committee session in the national capital, Belgrade, police tightened security across the country. But the atmosphere was especially tense in Kosovo, where the rickety federation's ethnic, regional and economic grievances seemed to converge. At the request of the Serbian leadership, the federal authorities sent militia forces to the province last week, ostensibly to protect the local Serbs and Montenegrins against attack by the 90-per-cent-Albanian majority there. They apparently feared a repetition of the ethnic riots in Kosovo seven years ago, during which 11 people were killed and scores were injured.

But leaders of the province's 1.7 million ethnic Albanians claimed that the real reason for the militia's deployment was to bring Ko-

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sovo under tighter Serbian control and to intimidate those who wanted the province to break free and become a federal republic. One activist, a university-educated professional who, like all his comrades, sought anonymity for fear of official reprisal, said, "This pretext [that the militia had come to protect the minority] is a 100-per-cent lie." But, gesturing toward the mountains of neighboring Albania, he seemed to give credence to Serbian fears that if Kosovo were to win republic status it would swiftly secede. "We are Albanians first," he said.

Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanians clearly have cause for resentment. The country's relatively prosperous northern republics of Slovenia and Croatia—and much of Serbia, as well as the Dalmatian coast, with its picturesque cities, spectacular sandy beaches and tourist resorts—present a sharp contrast to the poverty of Kosovo. A *Maclean's* correspondent who toured the province last week described Peć (population 112,000) as a city of open sewers, resembling a Palestinian refugee camp, where the horse and cart are as common as the automobile. Similarly, Priština, the provincial capital of 216,000, is a huddle of crumbling and half-finished apartment blocks lining potholed streets. The unemployment rate in Kosovo is 60 per cent—four times the national rate—and those who do have jobs earn an average of $96 a month, about two-thirds of the national average.

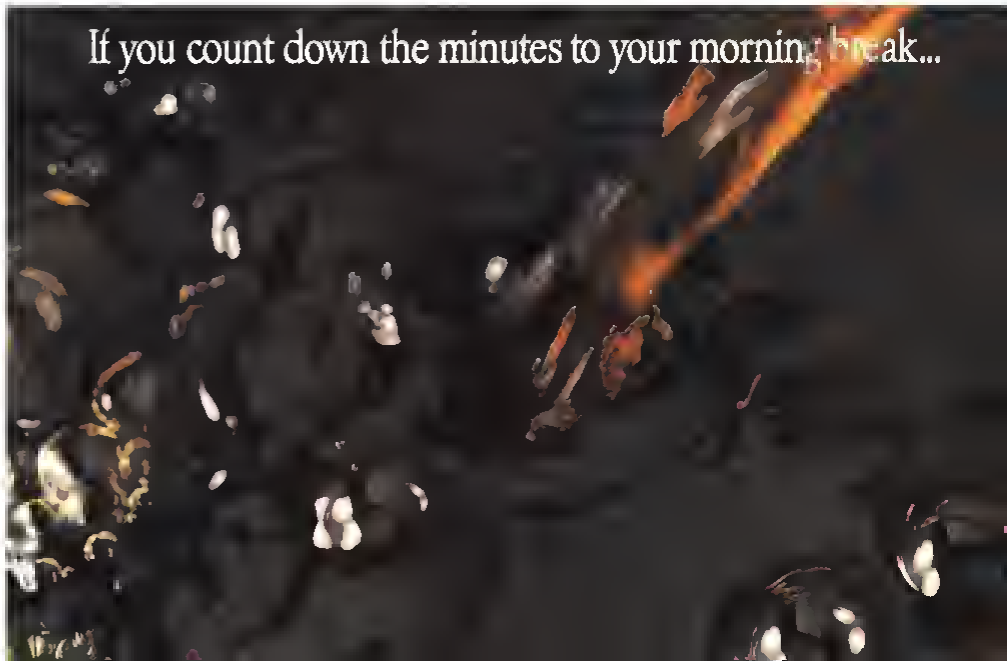
Yet the province has natural wealth. Hydroelectricity from the mountain rivers of Kosovo flows over giant pylons straddling the arid landscape to feed the cities and factories of the north. Minerals extracted from beneath Kosovo's mountains are also sent northward. But local activists allege that the province receives few material benefits in return. Their resentment is directed mainly at the Serbs, the most visible and intrusive of their northern neighbors.

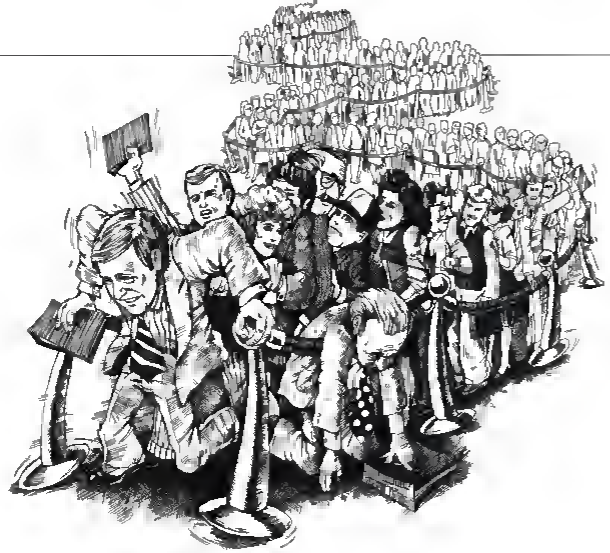


ERIC LEGGE

In more prosperous Vojvodina, Serbia's other autonomous province, whose leaders are also under pressure from the Milosevic administration, economic resentment is less acute. Still, Vojvodina's Magyar majority have traditionally considered themselves second-class citizens because their provincial status is inferior to that of a republic. And those feelings were clearly heightened when, two weeks ago, demonstrations by tens of thousands of Serbian militants forced the resignation of all the provincial party leaders who oppose Milosevic's attempts to bring them under tighter Serbian control.

Following their success in Vojvodina, Serbian militants then turned their attention to the small neighboring republic of Montenegro. Only the vigorous intervention of paramilitary police in Titograd, the Montenegrin capital, broke up demonstrations aimed at unseating the local party leadership. But last Thursday, the Serbian militants took their revenge on Lazar Djodjic, the Titograd security chief who had sent in the police to subdue them. Apparently under pressure to placate Milosevic and their own important



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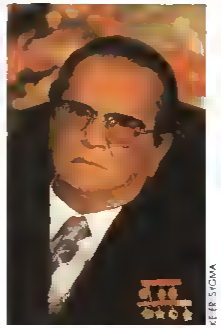
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THE NEW BREED OF BANK




Serbian minority, Montenegrin party chiefs asked for Djodjic's resignation—and got it.

Although Yugoslavia's non-Serbian leaders blame Milosevic's pan-Serbian ambitions for much of the country's current turmoil, they acknowledge that the economic crisis is also a major factor. They say that Milosevic's nationalist rhetoric would be less spellbinding to the Serbs if, like their fellow Yugoslavs, more and more of them were not being pushed below the poverty line by inflation and unemployment. Living standards in many parts of the country have fallen to the levels of 20 years ago, observers say. And Slovenian party leader Kucan was plainly referring to Milosevic last week when he lashed out at "those who are manipulating the people's misfortune."



PETER SIGNA

*Tito: stitching together a patchwork federation*

This week, when the central committee of the federal Communist party meets, it will probably carry out a massive purge. Stefan Korosec, a member of the federal Politburo, said last week that he and other leaders were drafting a list of high officials to be dismissed. According to Korosec, most prominent among them was Stane Dolanc, the 62-year-old head of national security, who has been targeted for dismissal by Serbian militants. They hold him responsible for failing to anticipate the 1981 Albanian riots in Kosovo. Meanwhile, party sources said that up to one-third of the 23-member Politburo and one-third of the 165-member Central Committee might also be dropped. It was not clear whether Milosevic was on the purge list. But many observers considered it unlikely that his fellow party leaders would risk the crisis that his dismissal might cause. Indeed, they said that the federal leaders' apparent willingness to sacrifice Dolanc—once considered Tito's heir apparent—indicated that they were anxious to placate Milosevic.

Another major item on the agenda will be changes, proposed by Serbia, to the 1974 federal constitution that would remove some of the autonomy currently enjoyed by Kosovo and Vojvodina. But those changes would likely only deepen the crisis. Said one Kosovan activist last week: "We want peace, but if we have to fight to keep what little independence we have, we will."

While Tito's heirs prepared to confront the turmoil, both Western and Soviet Bloc officials showed concern over events inside Yugoslavia. Under Tito, Yugoslavia had been the first—and only—Eastern Bloc nation to break free from Soviet control. And despite Josef Stalin's 1948 boast that "I will lift my little finger and there will be no more Tito," the country has remained nonaligned ever since. Clearly, under Stalin—or any of his successors until the advent of Mikhail Gorbachev—the Kremlin would have been tempted to take advantage of Yugoslavia's turmoil to draw it back into the Soviet Bloc. Said Aurel Braun, University of Toronto political scientist and Eastern European expert: "It is a good thing that the Soviet Union is now led by a man more concerned with internal problems than foreign adventures."

Still, nationalism is on the rise across Eastern Europe, and Milosevic's brand, if unchecked, could have consequences beyond the borders of Yugoslavia. Bulgaria, for one, already has a major problem with its Macedonian and Turkish minorities, while Romania has jeopardized its relations with Hungary by imposing harsh measures against its Magyars. And while turmoil in the Balkans would not likely become the trigger for world war, as it did in 1914, the region could still revert to what it was in the early years of the century—a powder keg.

**JOHN BIERMAN** *with* **SUE MASTERMAN** *in Pristina*




GREAT BRITAIN

# A 'softer' Iron Lady

*Thatcher stakes out new political ground*

British Conservatives know what to expect when they begin listening to a major speech by their leader, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher: a ringing defence of her government's economic record and a stern warning not to stray from the path of fiscal restraint. When Thatcher took the podium last week in the seaside town of Brighton to close the Conservatives' annual conference, she clearly did not disappoint her followers. But at the same time, she sounded some new and—for her—unusual notes. She spoke of the importance of caring and compassion—and of the need for a worldwide effort to protect the environment. "Prosperity," she declared, "has created not the selfish society but the generous society."

Thatcher's speech last Friday, the day after her 63rd birthday, was widely seen as an effort to stake out new political ground as she approached her 10th anniversary in power in May. After concentrating with single-minded determination since 1979 on taming inflation and reinvigorating the country's economy, Thatcher made it clear that she intends to concentrate more on social issues, especially the environment. She appeared to be trying to broaden her appeal and counter her critics' most frequent and powerful charge that her government has rescued Britain's economy only at an enormous cost in unemployment, regional disparity, increasing crime and a decline in many public services.



*Thatcher with birthday flowers in Brighton: stressing social issues*

The 4,000 Conservatives met amid unprecedented security. The last time they gathered in Brighton—in October, 1984—the Irish Republican Army tried to kill Thatcher by exploding a powerful bomb in her hotel. Five people died in the attack, but the prime minister was unharmed. Last week, authorities mounted a $3-million security effort to try to ensure her safety. As early as August, police started sealing off drains and empty buildings against any attempt to plant bombs. As the conference opened, a Royal Navy minesweeper patrolled half a mile offshore in the choppy waters of the English Channel, its powerful radar sweeping the skies for a potential attack from the air.

Inside the conference hall, the Tories spent most of their time congratulating Thatcher's government on its record in what amounted to a well-orchestrated political pep rally. To chants of "10 more years," the prime minister declared that her Conservatives will hold power into the 1990s—"and who knows, beyond." Said Thatcher: "We are all too young to put our feet up—I include myself." As she completed her 45-minute address, the applauding delegates waved Union Jacks and huge blue party flags while Thatcher, arms raised, acknowledged the cheers.

But the Conservatives also heard warnings from a handful of dissidents that Britain's new wealth is not being shared widely enough. Michael Heseltine, a former cabinet minister, argued for more spending on urban problems and for reducing the disparity between the prosperous southeast region of England and depressed areas in the north. Another former minister, John Biffin, cautioned that Tory tax policies benefiting well-paid voters risk giving a "fat-cat image" to the government. "We have a party which has favored the up and running," said Biffin. "It is almost as if we can be characterized as a party determined to make Britain a nation fit for yuppies."

Thatcher's careful response to those accusations was the culmination of months of reflection—and a reaction to a growing public perception that Britain has become greedier, less caring and more violent during the 1980s. In May, a poll published by the *Observer* newspaper showed that by a margin of 61 per cent to 19 per cent, respondents felt that Thatcher's government had helped to create a more selfish and unhappy society. That same month, the prime minister launched an unusual defence of the morality of her policies in a speech to leaders of the Church of Scotland. Saying that she was speaking "personally, as a Christian," she quoted the Bible to argue that her philosophy of individual self-reliance was rooted in Christian belief. Her advisers said at the time that Thatcher, a keen Bible reader and regular churchgoer, had been deeply hurt by her prevalent image as a stern, uncaring leader.

During the summer, as she and her ministers continued their new theme, public concern was heightened by reports of dramatic increases in violent crime—a 12-per-cent rise over a period of just one year. And regular weekend brawls in towns around London involving beer-swilling youths—nicknamed "lager louts" by the popular media—added to concern in traditional Conservative voting areas.

Anthony King, a professor of government at Essex University who has written extensively on the Thatcher government, said that the prime minister was reflecting her sup-





porters' fears when she began emphasizing social themes. "Many Conservatives, including Mrs. Thatcher herself, are unhappy that their policies seem to be having these side effects," King said. "They certainly don't want to be seen as part of a government of social vandals."

Thatcher added another unexpected strand to her new approach last month when she told an audience of leading scientists that protecting the environment must be a top priority for the entire world. She described the dangers of acid rain, the greenhouse effect and destruction of the ozone layer. Many environmentalists, who have attacked the Thatcher government for neglecting pollution and lagging behind other European administrations in setting environmental standards, expressed surprise at her concern. Declared Jonathon Porritt, director of Friends of the Earth: "She's trying to become the greenest of the green."

Thatcher's espousal of popular causes takes place at a time when opposition parties are in an unusually weak condition. Labour, the official opposition, emerged from its annual conference in early October bitterly split over the contentious issue of disarmament. The party's moderate leader, Neil Kinnock, had urged the party to drop its existing policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament within the first term of a new Labour government, arguing that voters would never accept it. But delegates eventually rejected his arguments and narrowly voted to uphold the existing arms policy.

At the same time, leading leftist intellectuals have begun debating whether Labour can ever return to power. *Marxism Today*, a monthly magazine published by the British Communist party but widely read by centre-left activists, was particularly critical. In an editorial in its October issue, it said that the left, including Labour, has failed to adapt to what it called the "new times" of the 1980s. "It is the right which now appears modern, radical, innovative and brimming with confidence," it declared. "It is the left which seems backward-looking, conservative, bereft of new ideas."

As a result, Thatcher is in an extremely strong position at a point when governments are often low in the polls. Inflation has shot up to 5.7 per cent in September from 3.3 per cent in January. Interest rates have also risen sharply, and Britain faces its largest trade deficit ever. And while previous British governments have almost always lost popularity about a year after they were elected, the Conservatives—16 months after their last victory in June, 1987—lead Labour by a comfortable margin in every published opinion poll. Already the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century, Thatcher has said that she intends to seek a fourth term—and that she has not ruled out a fifth one. At the moment, both goals seem clearly within reach.

**ANDREW PHILLIPS** *in Brighton*



SIPA

***Rioters in Algiers: to the brink of civil war over rising prices and decline***

**ALGERIA**

# Tense after the storm

## *A promise of more democracy ends the riots*

Soldiers and tanks retreated from the debris-strewn streets of Algiers last week as curfews were lifted. Workers in the capital and other cities returned to their jobs. Market stalls teemed with such staples as bread, fruit and semolina—in some cases at half the price of the week before. Following a televised address by President Chadli Bendjedid—in which he promised wide-ranging political reforms—an uneasy calm settled over the North African nation, ending seven days of devastating riots. But the government was treating the situation cautiously: police last week barred funeral processions for the estimated 500 people killed in the worst violence since Algeria won independence from France in 1962.

The turmoil is the result of a steady economic decline. Algeria's Socialist leaders began spending billions of dollars on rapid industrialization in the 1970s. At the same time, they heavily subsidized food prices, winning a reputation as one of the Third World's few welfare states. High prices for oil and gas, which account for 97 per cent of Algeria's export revenues, fuelled the system. Then, when prices began to plummet—oil now sells for about $15 a barrel compared with $49 in the early 1980s—government officials were no longer able to fund the generous programs.

Imports declined by 40 per cent between 1983 and 1987, leading to higher prices and shortages of staple goods. To combat the deterioration, Chadli imposed an economic austerity program. Prices of many formerly subsidized food staples rose by 40 per cent since January—leading to a series of strikes in September.

Tensions exploded on Oct. 4 as Algerian youths rampaged through the capital. Riots quickly spread to other cities and threatened to bring the nation of 25 million to the brink of civil war. Chadli declared a state of siege on Oct. 6 and put the three million residents of Algiers under curfew. The official death toll reached 180, but the real number may have been closer to 500.

Last week, Chadli, 59, leader of Algeria's only political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), changed tactics. On Oct. 10, he announced that "total and comprehensive" political reforms will accompany his unpopular economic measures. Two days later, he lifted curfews and outlined a plan for "greater democratization," beginning with a Nov. 3 referendum on constitutional changes.

Observers in Algiers said that the political reforms will shift authority away from the FLN—where Chadli has conservative opponents—to the elected parliament and the prime minister, where his support is more solid. "The riots have largely been against the party," said a Western diplomat in Algiers. "This gives [Chadli] an opportunity to overcome the opposition. Ironically, he could emerge stronger."

**ANDREW BILSKI** *with IAN MATHER in Algiers*



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They point for soundest evidence to the automotive industry, where General Motors owns more than half of Japan's Isuzu and has Toyota build its Chevrolets in California, Mitsubishi builds Chryslers in Thailand, Mazda builds Fords at a former Ford plant just outside Motor City, USA, and Ford and Volkswagen have cut their losses by joining forces in South America.

Not many people would argue with empirical evidence like that, but it only goes so far. When you head into the luxury car market—roughly $30,000 and-up on the price tag—the nameplate generally is a pretty good indication of where the vehicle is made.

Sure, Jaguar may be using electronic components that bear a German manufacturer's name and actually started life in the Far East, but most of the car originated and was assembled in Coventry. The name Mercedes, for the most part, means the vehicle was built in Stuttgart, while BMW means it was born in Garddolfing near Munich.

And concentration on those kinds of nameplates is growing among both manufacturers and buyers, particularly in the high end ($100,000-plus) of the market, as a recent Financial Post survey of the luxury car market showed.

BMW, for instance, has topped the $110,000 mark with its 750il luxury sedan, but is already reaching higher. Under top-secret testing in the company's heavily guarded facilities is the Eight series of coupes, due here in 1991 with price tags that will not leave much change from $150,000.

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The section was compiled by Simon Wickens, who in 1986 was named Canada's Automotive Journalist of the Year, is an editor at the Financial Post and a writer for a number of automotive magazines and annuals.

He takes the global luxury car market, looks at it country by country and lets you know what's noteworthy this year and where the industry is heading.

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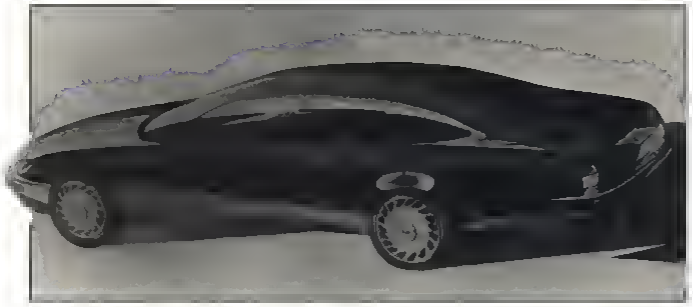


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# JAPAN



Toyota's Lexus division is aimed at Acura, Honda's corporate counterpart

Japan, the student of North American technology and know-how becomes the teacher of the teachers, like a genius child who surpasses his instructors

Many of the major innovations in automotive technology, production and marketing that have appeared in the past decade have come from the land of the Rising Sun. They include

- Four-wheel drive on an economy car;
- Four wheel steering;
- Multi valve engines in passenger cars,
- The revival of the supercharger,
- Just-in-time parts delivery;
- "Quality circles," for employee involvement,
- Simplification of option choices

And the competition is following, a far cry from the era after the Second World War, when General Motors helped Japan revive and rebuild the antiquated assembly lines that Henry Ford had helped design in the days when the Sun Emperor still ran the country

Though Nissan, formerly Datsun, had developed a reputation as the most conservative of the Japanese car companies, in many ways it is among the most innovative

It was Nissan for instance that decided the North American market was far too important to assume that what sells in Japan sells here, too

That explains the establishment of a California-based Nissan design studio, headed by a former Pontiac designer, out of which has come such innovative vehicles as the Pathfinder and the mini-stationwagon/sports car/cabriolet Pulsar

The studio has also had considerable input into the introduction this fall of a restyled Maxima luxury sedan, and of the 240SX sports coupe, the first production cars with heads up instrumentation. To save the driver having to take his eyes from the road, the speed is projected on to the windshield. (General Motors is scrambling to be second into the field with similar space-age wizardry)

And the California studio's mark will be evident next spring, when the long-awaited successor to the Z-car series turns up. So far it has no name, but the bets are that it will be all-wheel-drive, likely have four-wheel-steering, and have masses of muscle. In other words, it will have many of the attributes of the futuristic MID-4 prototype that Nissan unveiled to the world in Vancouver, at Expo 86. That means it will be high-tech, low, luxurious and very fast. And its price tag will top anything Nissan has offered previously

Long gone are the days when Japan could be regarded only as a producer of tiny no-frills econoboxes. Five years ago, you couldn't buy a Japanese car in the



The Acura Legend and Integra are the cars that marked the entry of the Japanese into the sport/luxury market.



Toyota's Cressida has undergone a complete facelift that makes it longer, lower, wider and slicker



Nissan's 240SX is so aerodynamic it bears no resemblance to the 200SX it replaces.



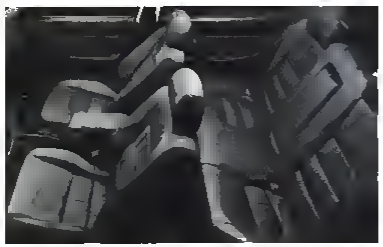
ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT



# THE 40% TAX BRACKET HAS ITS COMFORTS.

You've spent 16 hours tilting at windmills. The hours get longer, the taxes get higher. You wonder what the rewards are. You smile.

You fish for the keys and open the door of your Legend Sedan. Shed your jacket. Loosen the tie. The muted interior soothes you. The uncluttered instrument panel lights up. Bright but not gawdy. You engage the engine.

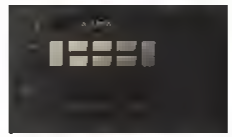


Outside, the 24-valve, 2.7 litre, V-6 engine idles. Inside, you don't notice. The radio offers one of your favourite songs. You turn it up. Way up. The sound holds. Pure.

You adjust the power seat to your liking. It cradles you. The aroma of leather pleases you. So does the craftsmanship.

You make your first major decision since leaving the 23rd floor. Turn on the air conditioning or open the electric sun-roof? You opt for the fresh air, opening the power windows and adjusting the vents.

You glance at the briefcase you placed on the passenger seat. You move it to the back. Out of sight, out of mind. You pull out into the night.



You glide across city streets and make what you hope is your last major decision of the day. You decide on the long way home. It's a more peaceful drive.

On the way you recall reading somewhere that Acura won a major award for customer satisfaction.

You're not surprised.

The Acura Legend Sedan is an uncommonly fine automobile. In only two years its success has become the envy of the auto industry. It comes complete with a 5-year/100,000 km* major component warranty. A test drive in a Legend Sedan can be a very rewarding experience.

For dealer listings and complete information, including the new AcuraLease Plan call toll free 1-800-263-2828.

ACURA
PRECISION CRAFTED PERFORMANCE.
A division of Honda Canada Inc

*Whichever comes first. See your dealer for details.

Secure your future. Remember your seat belt

luxury category. Now there are more than a dozen and that number will double in the next two years.

And you can count on Japanese makers to start moving into the $50,000-$60,000 category during the same period, as more manufacturers offer race car-type engines, antilock brakes and leather interiors as standard equipment, and such high-tech features as "drive by wire" control systems.

Neither Nissan nor its competition, Toyota, have missed the outstanding success of Honda's separate luxury-car Acura division. Both intend to take that route themselves, with the introduction of Nissan's Infiniti line and Toyota's Lexus division scheduled for 1990.

Much of Toyota's current energy is going into the Lexus launch, which will feature a formal V8-powered four-door luxury sedan and a V6 sports sedan. Both will be powered by high-tech multivalve engines beneath exteriors radically aerodynamic and sleek for the traditionally formal upscale sedan market.

Ready to bridge the leap to the Lexus line is an all-new Cressida, the current top-line Toyota sedan. Longer, lower, wider and more aerodynamic, it is also much more powerful, with the previous 156-horsepower, 2.8-litre six-cylinder engine replaced by a 190-horsepower, 3-litre six.

A higher level of interior accessories has been complemented by such standard features as antilock braking and a limited slip differential for greater safety and drivability.

Similar types of performance upgrading have been added to the sporty MR2, Celica and Supra models.

With the addition of the 190-horsepower, 4-wheel drive Celica Turbo late in the 1988 model year, Toyota has a performance lineup that ranges from the mildly sporty to serious race track-ready vehicles.

Having already topped the $30,000 mark, both Mazda and Honda are concentrating this year on refining their top-line vehicles (in Honda's case the Acura Legend and in Mazda's the 929 4-door sedan, which sits right on the cusp of the luxury price bracket)by adding more power and standard accessories.



**$30,000-$40,000**

- Acura Legend 4-door sedan
- Acura Legend 4-door coupe
- Mazda RX-7 2-door convertible
- Mazda RX-7 2-door turbo coupe
- Toyota Cressida 4-door sedan
- Toyota Celica 4WD Turbo 2-door coupe
- Toyota Supra 2-door coupe
- Toyota Supra Turbo 2-door coupe
- Nissan Maxima Brougham 4-door sedan
- Nissan 300ZX Turbo 2-door coupe



**Gone is the boxy look of Nissan's Maxima sedan, replaced by a sleek look associated with upscale European sedans.**



# ITALY



**For many people, Lamborghini's Countach is the ultimate—a race car that cruises the boulevards.**

Turin is a city of beautiful churches, cobbled streets and alleyways that have barely changed in 500 years.

It is also a city of choking smog, horrendous traffic and sprawling, unkempt industrial parks.

Housed between these dichotomies are a dozen of the most eminent automotive design studios in the world. And close by the studios are factories that spin some of their dreams into reality.

And in the '80s, those studios are very busy. Such is the Italian reputation for fine design and painstaking finish that virtually any car with a pretence of good looks began life on a Turinese drawing board.

Paradoxically, as the prestige of the studios has risen, that of the mass-produced Italian car has slid, to the point that only a half-dozen models are available in North America, most of them of the hand-built, bespoke $100,000-plus exotic variety.

So hot has the Italian cachet become, that three major manufacturers, Volvo, GM and Chrysler, ship major components to Turin studio/factories, where they are assembled and pick up an Italian label and a much higher price tag in the process.

GM has gone so far as to charter a fleet of 747s to jet parts for its Cadillac Allante from its Hamtramck, Mi., plant to Turin, and finished cars back. Chrysler has ensured itself a supply of exotic-car designers by buying Lamborghini and launching joint projects with Maserati.

It all means a whole new role for Turin: supplying the artistry and technology that others can use brain and capital to turn into cars for the well-heeled.

But even when things were at their worst for the industry, Italian manufacturers didn't give up making their own very special type of super expensive road machines. Usually red, highly collectible and commanding an asking price that would buy you a good chunk of real estate in downtown Toronto.

Recently there have been exceptions to that rule. One of the first was Maserati, the company that went broke 10 years ago, limped along on government financing for a few years, and then was revived by Argentinian playboy and ex-racer, Alessandro di Tomaso.

His formula for success was to mass-produce the luxury sports coupe Biturbo, and from there to move upscale, producing a convertible version, a sedan, and the Quattraporte, a luxury four-door sedan.

Though Maserati is still finding its way into the mass market, it has been successful enough to be followed by Alfa Romeo, which is taking another run at the North American market, this time with its Milano four-door sedans, which it sees as competition for Audi and the low-end BMW cars.

Also looking for a chunk of that market will be Alfa's new 164 performance sedan, which parent company Fiat had designed specifically with North American buyers in mind.

The cars most people think of, however, when they think Italian, are the exotics made by Lamborghini and Ferrari.

Before he died this summer at 90, the grand old man of Italian car makers, Enzo Ferrari, unveiled his crowning achievement, the F40, to mark the company's 40th anniversary. A 478 horsepower coupe, it is relatively spartan inside, but has a zero to 100 km/h time of 3.5 seconds. Only 950 will be built, about half of them slated for North America. Canadian price tag? About $300,000.

Lamborghini's line remains unchanged, as it prepared a replacement for the fabled Countach.



**$30,000-$40,000**

- Alfa Romeo Milano Platine 4-door sedan
- Alfa Romeo Milano Verde 4-door sedan
- Alfa Romeo Spider Quadrifoglio 2-door convertible

**$40,000-$50,000**

- Maserati Biturbo 2-door coupe
- Maserati Biturbo 4-door sedan
- Maserati Biturbo 2-door convertible

**$100,000-$150,000**

- Ferrari 328 GTS 2-door convertible

**$200,000-$300,000**

- Ferrari F40 2-door coupe
- Ferrari Testarosse 2-door coupe
- Lamborghini LPS 5000 2-door coupe
- Lamborghini LM-002 4-door sedan
- Lamborghini Countach

# CADILLAC FLEETWOOD. THE CLASSIC RETURNS.

## Inspired by the Classic Cadillac "look", the elegantly restyled and lengthened 1989 Fleetwood represents a spectacular blending of technological sophistication and legendary Cadillac luxury.

*From its bold new grille to the dramatic rear-wheel skirts, the 1989 Cadillac Fleetwood generates an air of visual distinctiveness that's become an all-too-rare commodity for Canada's luxury-car buyers.*

*Here is a genuine six-passenger luxury automobile that envelops its occupants and driver with the most complete list of performance and comfort features ever assembled under one roof. Fleetwood's effortless acceleration is driven by the impressive transverse-mounted 4.5 litre Digital Fuel-Injected V8 engine, a Cadillac exclusive.*

*Braking is as smooth as the acceleration thanks to the superb Teves Anti-Lock Braking System, which is actually computer controlled by two 4K micro-processors. This system is, of course, standard equipment.*

*Fleetwood's increased length creates an interior of unparalleled spaciousness, rich with the comfort refinements and details that must be experienced at your Cadillac dealer's.*

*As testament to our confidence in the 1989 Fleetwood it is backed by the most comprehensive and straightforward 3 year or 100,000 kilometre warranty in our history, as represented by The Cadillac Card.**




*If our pride is showing, forgive us. But, quite frankly, you're looking at the finest Cadillac we've ever built.*

*Cadillac Fleetwood*

The only way to travel is Cadillac Style.



*For a Cadillac brochure or SMARTLEASE information, please call 1 800-465-3273. Anytime*

*See your Cadillac dealer for details.

# NORTH AMERICA



Just as the average North American car is something nobody could have dreamed of 30 years ago, so is the North American industry

At the headquarters of the Big Three, all centred in the area of Motor City USA, the melting pot theory of cultural evolution is applied to the automotive world

Changing tastes on this continent, a couple of oil crises, and the availability elsewhere in the world of cheap labor had Detroit reeling by the late 1970s, as the imports flooded in

Ford's response was to unabashedly take the best cars in the world, take them apart and adapt the best ideas to North American designs. The first fruits of that approach were the Ford Taurus and Mercury Sable, which rank up with the Mustang as success stories that turned an ailing company around

Chrysler, under utilitarian Lee Iacocca, has used the same basic design, the front-drive K-car over and over again as the base for its whole lineup. And when that didn't work for the economy sub-compact line, he turned a vice into a virtue and, instead of attacking Asian manufacturers, recognized that they had earned the respect of North America and asked them to build cars for him

General Motors as befits a venerable institution, has

**Ford's new Thunderbird ushers in the modern age of the supercharger.**





**The Oldsmobile Touring Sedan brings a European touch to the upscale family car.**

taken both paths and adapted them to its own needs

Though the industry suffered through some lean years in the process, car buyers were major beneficiaries of the competition that the import flood forced into the North American market

Without it, there would have been little incentive to introduce the front-drive, aerodynamic, European-styled, high technology vehicles that can make driving domestic a pleasure

With the first fruit of its liaison with Maserati, Chrysler will finally head back sometime this model year into the high bucks luxury-car sweepstakes in the U.S. But that will not happen for the better part of a year in Canada, during which time minor modifications are expected in the prototypes sampled in Europe this spring by a group of North American car writers

The Chrysler/Maserati TC, a two-seater in the $40,000 range, comes with both a convertible roof and a removeable hardtop for seriously bad weather

Until the TC debuts, Chrysler's flagship will remain its New Yorker Landau, the top model in the New Yorker/Dynasty series of formally styled six-passenger front wheel-drive cars introduced last year. Fully loaded with options, it is just within striking distance of the $30,000 mark.

One of the links Chrysler has severed in its stream lining of the corporation is with French carmaker Peugeot. Until an independent dealer network is established, that removes the Peugeot 505, the only model sold in Canada from the automotive starting lineup

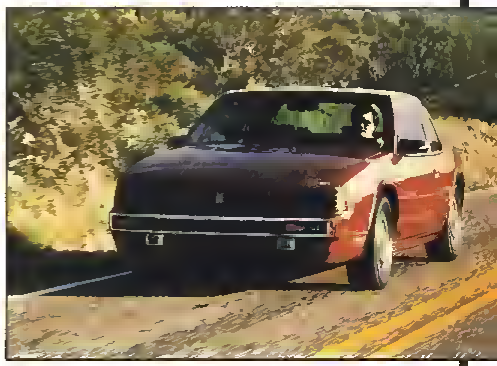
Ford's fortunes this year rest on the odd couple—one that will turn every head it passes, the Thunderbird, and another that looks like nothing special but is going to revolutionize the North American muscle car industry, the Taurus SHO

Both are mid-year models but worth the wait.

The sleeper, the race car that dresses like a four-door family sedan, is the Taurus SHO (Super-High Output), quickly nicknamed the SHO-car, to the chagrin of Ford executives, who keep telling people to call it the S-H-O car if they must give it a sobriquet.

The only thing that distinguishes it in appearance from any other run of the mill Taurus is an overly discreet SHO stamped into the rocker panels. The thing that justifies the expected $25,000 price tag is that this front-drive family sedan will run neck-and-neck with brawniest muscle car, the 5 litre Mustang Cobra, on a race track. And, when it comes to speeds above 160 km/h, the Taurus will pull steadily away

Responsible for that performance (220 horsepower and zero-to-100 km/h in seven seconds) goes in



**The Trofeo gives the Olds lineup a limited-edition luxury entry.**

# A warranty from Chrysler gets you a lot further in life.

If length of warranty reflects product confidence, Chrysler's appears to be miles ahead.

The reason is absurdly simple. Chryslers are made to last.

In 1983, we pledged to lead the world in automotive technology.

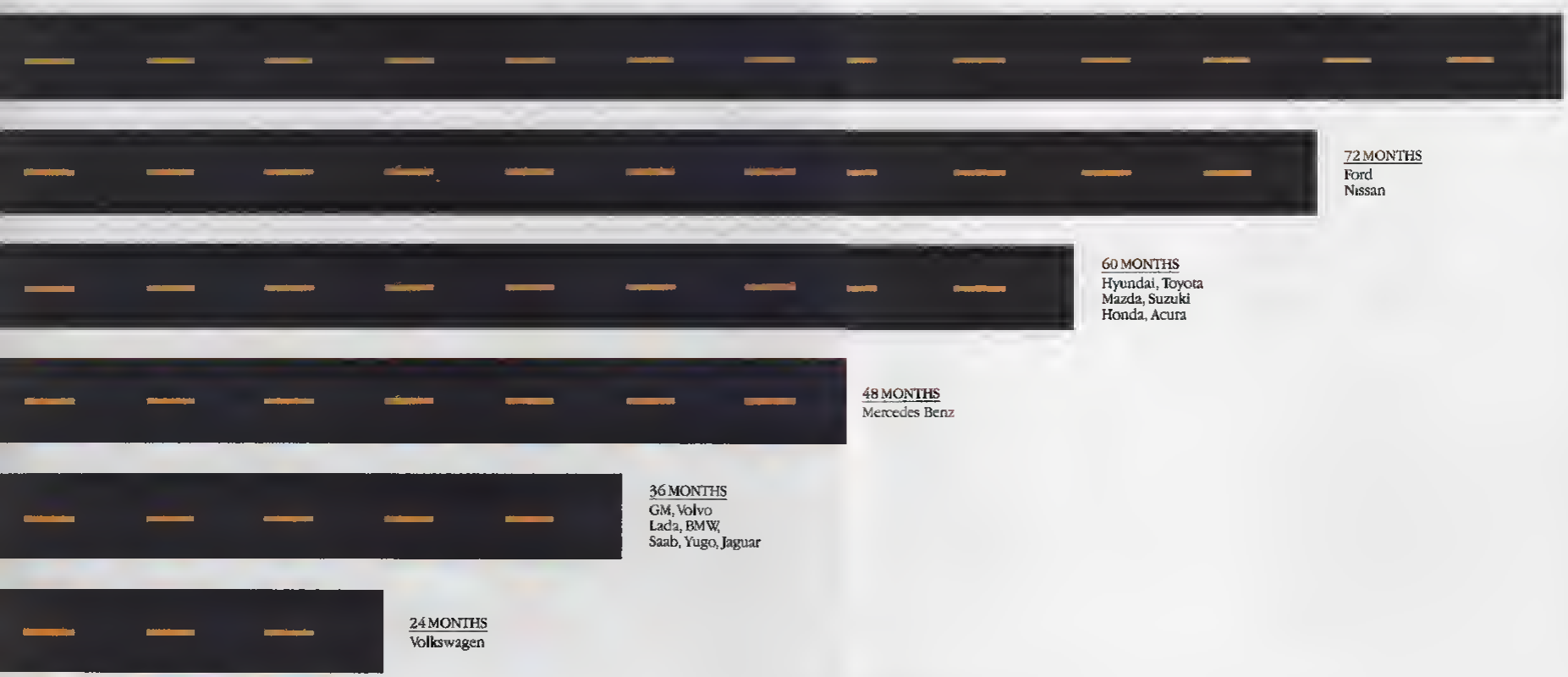
That was not an empty promise. Between '83 and '87 we supported those words with 12 billion dollars on new product and plant modernization. And we'll be spending a further 2.8 billion in both '88 and '89.

Quite simply, we're making it tough for you to even think of buying any other car. That's why every Chrysler comes with the longest powertrain warranty on the continent. As well as one of the world's longest anti-corrosion warranties, 7 years or 160,000 km.

Does that mean that our competitors are not quite as confident in their product? We'll let you be the judge of that.

CHRYSLER CANADA

Changing the landscape




Based on manufacturer's warranty details, August 1988



With the ZR1 option package, the Corvette enters the 280-km/h-plus class.

large part to Yamaha, a company known in the past mainly for screamer motor cycles and fast boats. It enters the car industry with a bang, producing a 3-litre, 24 valve, dual overhead-cam multiport fuel-injection V6 exclusively for Ford's use.

In the Taurus, it is coupled with a five-speed manual transmission, a high-performance suspension, four wheel disc brakes and outsize wheels with low profile tires. The result is a car nooody could spin until it was taken into the second half of an S-bend at Ford's Dearborn, Mi., proving ground at 113 km/h.

What is of particular interest to luxury-car buyers is the more than merely strong rumor that Ford boss Don Pedersen has ordered an experimental version of the engine be installed in his Lincoln Continental, the new front-drive version of which has set numerous sales records for Ford and then broken them as each new month rolls by.



A mid-year entry, the Park Avenue Ultra gives Buick a top-line luxury offering.

The 1988 model of the Continental was no slouch, combining luxury with a 140-horsepower, 3.8-litre V6. But the SHO engine would add more than 100 horse power, boosting output to 245, using space-age belting.

The only barrier to that kind of power on the Taurus is that Ford have red-lined the Yamaha engine at an exceedingly high 8,500 revolutions per minute, not because the engine can not handle more, but because the standard belts that drive accessories such as air-conditioning and the alternator start to disintegrate before they approach the optimum 10,500 rpms that produce 245 horsepower.

The SHO engine is not the only radically different powerplant in the Ford lineup this year. An optional engine available in the totally redesigned rear drive Thunderbird and Cougar XR7 points the way for power-boosting in the 1990s.

The age of the under-hood computer has allowed Ford's engineers to follow the lead of Toyota and adapt the supercharger of the racetrack to use on the street, without any of the power and control problems previously inherent in any such use.

Supercharging, in which the power booster is mechanically driven rather than exhaust-driven as in turbocharging, eliminates the "lag" that spoiled the off-the-line performance of turbocharged cars.

As a power booster that only comes into play when maximum acceleration is requested, it allows relatively heavy cars to maintain good fuel economy.

It produces 210 horsepower from a 3.8-litre in the T-Bird and Cougar but that could be increased and would make it a logical alternative to the fuel-hungry 5 litre engine that currently powers the top-line Lincolns, the Town Car and the Mark VII.

If you are one of those Canadians who, though loath to admit it, looks upon the five-speed manual transmission as an unproved, new fangled gadget, do not bother to cross that hurdle. Now you have got another one.

Corvette has now jumped to a six-speed, previously seen only on a few imported high-performance exotic cars. The transmission is part of an optional ZR1 high-performance package that turns the 'Vette into one of the closest things to a pure racing car on the road.

Power comes from a four-cam, 32-valve 5.7 litre V8 that is a product of the alliance between GM and Britain's Lotus. It thunders out 385 horsepower and rockets the ZR1 Corvette from zero to 100 km/h in 4.4 seconds.

Though it is by far the most powerful, the hot-wheels Corvette is only one of a stable of sporty cars coming out of GM's plants.

Much has been written about the Allante, the two-seater, Eldorado-based Cadillac convertible produced in a trans-Atlantic alliance with Pininfarina. (For 1989, its engine is upgraded to a 200-horsepower, 4.5 litre V8.)

Introduced last spring, however, with virtually no fanfare was the front-drive, two-seater Buick Reatta, based on the division's Riviera (which gains 11 inches in length). Despite its side door entrance, at less than half the price of the Allante, it has been a drive-away success, providing a sporty feel, luxury accessories, an unusual appearance and a proven pedigree.

Along with the return to favor of musclebound sports [illegible] is building a renaissance of the big luxury car.

A couple of the Cadillac models that shrunk when they went front-drive are starting to grow again. Both sedan and coupe models of the De Ville gain length, the sedan nine inches and the coupe six.

Both Buick and Cadillac plan limited edition highly luxurious sedans during the year. Buick and Park Avenue Ultra and Cadillac Seville Touring Sedan. Leather and wood trim, antilock disc brakes on all wheels. That kind of thing.

**$30,000-$40,000**

- Buick Riviera 2-door coupe
- Buick Reatta 2-door coupe
- Cadillac De Ville 2 door coupe
- Cadillac Brougham 4-door sedan
- Cadillac Eldorado 2-door coupe
- Merkur XR4Ti 2-door hatchback
- Merkur Scorpio 4-door sedan
- Lincoln Town Car 4-door sedan
- [illegible] 4-door sedan
- Lincoln Town Car Cartier Signature 4-door sedan
- Oldsmobile Toronado 2-door coupe
- Oldsmobile 98 Touring sedan
- Oldsmobile Toronado Trofeo 2-door coupe

**$40,000-$50,000**

- Cadillac Fleetwood 4-door sedan
- Cadillac Fleetwood Sixty Special 4-door sedan
- Cadillac Seville 4 door sedan
- Cadillac Seville Touring Sedan (4-door)
- Chevrolet Corvette 2 door coupe
- Chevrolet Corvette 2-door convertible
- Lincoln Continental 4-door sedan
- Lincoln Continental Signature 4-door sedan
- Lincoln Mark VII Bill Blass 2-door coupe
- Lincoln Mark VII LSC 2-door coupe

**$50,000-$90,000**

- Cadillac Allante 2-door convertible




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a sitting ovation.



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This statement is by no means an exaggeration given Continental's unique combination of technological innovations. Such as electronic self-levelling dual damping air suspension for exceptional ride and handling, rack and pinion with speed-sensitive variable assist steering to ensure optimum road "feel", four wheel disc anti-lock brakes for superior control, front wheel drive and a new 3.8L multi port electronic fuel injected V6 with balance shaft technology for smooth performance.

Continental's advancements become all the more evident when you compare its superbly appointed interior with others. Its numerous luxury features are all standard including one of the world's most comprehensive protection plans, the Lincoln Card. For three years, virtually all you'll pay for is fuel.

But our most convincing argument is best stated from a seated position in a new Continental. No matter where you stand on the world class luxury car debate, we're convinced you'll give Continental the sitting ovation it so richly deserves. For a more in depth understanding of this remarkable automobile, we would be pleased to send your personal Continental portfolio. Simply call 1-800 387-1300.



LINCOLN CONTINENTAL
World's most advanced luxury automobile.

# WEST GERMANY



In the beginning, there was Benz. Though various other people and nations have claimed to be the originators of the automobile, pointing to a bewildering variety of fantastic contraptions, the almost universal consensus is that Karl Benz was the father of the automotive age.

And his reputation as an engineer, rather than as a dreamer like so many of his colleagues aiming at the same goal in other places, helped establish the Germanic automotive tradition of engineering excellence and attention to precision and detail.

That tradition also helps explain why Germany is both a centre of practical automotive innovation and, to the automobile, what Switzerland is to the timepiece. Though manufacturers in some other countries may design components that fit together well, the mystique of German automakers is built on the principle that parts should fit and work perfectly.

Fighting the buoyancy of the deutschemark, the German companies have decided to exploit that mystique, concentrating on the upper end of the luxury market. There, they can be sure of having at least a competitive edge with the potential customers who have the money and appreciation of engineering to make money little object in getting the car that looks, feels, drives and sounds perfect.

One of the sweetest sounds to come out of Germany this year is the whine of the Porsche 944 Turbo S, which debuts as the fifth-fastest production car in the world, right behind Ferrari's Testarossa and GTO, the Lamborghini Countach and Porsche's 928S 4.

Some tweaking under the hood to raise output to 247 horsepower, tuning of the suspension, and the addition of extra meaty tires mean the limited edition Porsche will top 260 km/h. It also means a price tag in the $75,000 range.



Audi's 100 and 200 sedans provide two levels of replacement for the 5000 model.



The best-selling Porsche, the 944, goes rag top in February.

QUATTRO DRIVE ABS BRAKES AUTO-TENSIONING FRONT SEAT BELTS GALVANIZED BODY AUDI CARD 10 YEAR CORROSION WARRANTY



# We've Had A Change Of Art.

Few things are more characteristic of the modern mind than to mistake complication for improvement. It's why on those occasions when genuine refinement is acknowledged, there is just cause to sit up and take notice.

Which is precisely what the interior of the new Audi 200 quattro invites you to do.

Consider for a moment its completely new dash. You'll find an environment where intelligent design and craftsmanship have carried the day. Instruments and controls are arrayed in such a thoughtful and logical manner, driving well is virtually foretold.

As it should be.

Further refinements bear noting. Some of these include a new six speaker sound system and individually controlled rear ventilation for the comfort of rear seat guests. Completing the notion that you'll find no deja vu here...a rich zebrano wood trim adds a distinctly tactile accent throughout.

Of course, as with any new Audi, vital safety enhancements figure prominently. For instance, the new 100/200 series feature automatic-tensioning front seat belts that tighten in the event of a severe frontal impact (truly a new standard in safety).

As for protecting the value of your investment, the Audi 100/200 comes with both the Audi card* (our ultimate expression of confidence) and effective with all 1989 Audis, a new 10 year corrosion perforation warranty* (*See your Audi dealer for details).

Clearly, we've had a change of art. And yet some things never change. Like its forebears, the Audi 200 quattro is so complete, there are no options.

Mind you, in deference to issues of taste, rich leather upholstery is available, as are front Sport seats. Although for some, deciding which is an art in itself.

Audi

Advancing the art of engineering



With its 325i Cabriolet, BMW had an instant hit in the small convertible market.




With its distinctive "whale tail," Porsche's 911 Turbo is a guaranteed head-turner on any street

Merely having the money will not guarantee you a Super Porsche, however. Only 1,000 are being made and of those, 700 are coming to North America.

In more plentiful supply, however, will be beguiling variations on two of Porsche's best-selling models. Scheduled for a February debut is a convertible model of the second-generation 944S, and later in the spring the mid-range 911 Carrera will introduce Porsche to the four-wheel-driving stakes for performance cars. (With the deutschemark strong, nobody at Porsche is even hazarding a guess at the price tags of the spring additions to the company's stable.)

No longer available in Porsche showrooms in the 1989 model year, however, is the 924S, the entry-level Porsche introduced in Canada two years ago. Its disappearance is a determined effort by the company to keep moving the line upscale, keeping up with the soaring tastes of its clientele, who continually demonstrate



Flirting with
the laws of physics.





The courtship begins here.

PORSCHE

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a willingness to pay for the top of the line.

The same kind of marketing strategy is being applied by Bavarian Motorwerken, the people who sell under the BMW badge. Gone this year from their lineup is the 325e, the little two- and four-door sedans that were BMW's entry line.

Having introduced the top-line V 12-powered, $110 000+ 750iL sedan midway through the year, BMW is now concentrating on fleshing out its middle line, the 500-series in the $45,000-$50,000 range.

The 525i and 535i, though not as radically "jelly-beaned" as some of the competition, sport startling aerodynamics for the company not too long ago known for the squareness and slab-sidedness of its boxy cars. And their appearance is particularly sleek when one of the new 5 series cars is parked next to one of its predecessors.

But the changes are not merely cosmetic. Both models have considerably more power and, accordingly, much higher speed statistics than the old 5 series.

The old 535i produced 182 horsepower and a top speed of 215 km/h from its 3.5 litre six cylinder engine, but the 1989 535 churns out 208 horsepower and 230 km/h. The 2.5-litre in the 525 though slightly smaller than the engine in the 528e it replaces, produces 168 horsepower and a top speed of 217 km/h vs. 127 horsepower and 187 km/h.

These are two delightfully luxurious and powerful cars that round out the rejuvenation BMW has undergone in the second half of this decade.

A similar refinement of its lineup has been carried out by Audi, which has replaced all models in the last two years.

The latest entries are the 100 and 200 lines, unveiled last month for automotive writers at the Westwood race circuit in British Columbia. Replacements for the big Audi 5000, their major differences are in appointment level and minor body trim.

The 100 and 200 sedans join the extremely aerodynamic and high-tech Audi 90 introduced last year, and bring to eight the number of different cars Audi offers. Included are four-wheel drive wagons and sedans, both turbocharged and naturally aspirated.

Making very few changes to its offerings this year is Mercedes-Benz, the company that can trace its origins back to the man who put the human race behind the wheel.

The bottom-end 2.3 litre 190E sedan is being dropped, and the diesel 190 will lose three horsepower to pollution controls. Both remaining 190 models get some minor cosmetic surgery.

Other than those small changes, it is business as usual at the company that Karl built, with a dozen models, with price tags ranging from just over $40,000 to more than $110,000.



**Porsche's 911 Speedster recalls the original, nostalgic top-down days of the early sports cars.**

**$30,000-$40,000**
Audi 90 4 door sedan
Audi 100 4-door sedan
Audi 100 Avant wagon
BMW 325is 2 door sedan
BMW 325i 4-door sedan

**$40,000-$50,000**
Audi 90 quattro 4-door sedan
Audi 100 quattro 4-door sedan
Audi 200 Turbo 4-door sedan
Audi 200 quattro 4 door sedan
Mercedes-Benz 190D 4 door sedan
Mercedes Benz 190E 4-door sedan
BMW 325ix 4 door sedan
BMW 325i Cabriolet
Porsche 944 coupe

**$50,000-$60,000**
Audi 200 quattro Avant wagon
BMW M3 2-door sedan
BMW 525i 4 door sedan
BMW 535i 4-door sedan
Mercedes-Benz 260E 4-door sedan
Porsche 944S2 coupe

**$60,000-$70,000**
Mercedes-Benz 300E 4-door sedan
Mercedes-Benz 300TE wagon
Porsche 944 Turbo coupe

**$70,000-$80,000**
BMW 635csi 2-door coupe
BMW 735i 4-door sedan
Mercedes-Benz 300CE 2-door coupe
Mercedes-Benz 300SEL 4-door sedan

**$80,000-$90,000**
BMW M6 2-door coupe
Mercedes Benz 420SEL 4-door sedan
Mercedes-Benz 560SEL 2-door convertible
Porsche 911 coupe

**$90,000-$110,000**
Mercedes-Benz 560SEL 4-door sedan

**$110,000-$130,000**
BMW 750iL 4-door sedan
Mercedes-Benz 560SEC coupe
Porsche 911T coupe
Porsche 928S4 coupe



# TO A RADAR GUN, THEY LOOK EXACTLY ALIKE.

Forget the fact that the car on the left is a legendary performance car. And that the one on the right is a wagon.

A radar gun doesn't notice minor details like that. It focuses on only one thing: speed.

And from that point of view, the Porsche 944 and the Volvo 740 Turbo Wagon look remarkably similar.

In fact, in repeated quarter-mile tests, they came up with virtually identical numbers—both in elapsed time and miles-per-hour. In 0-60 tests, the Volvo wagon actually came out ahead of the Porsche.* Which is no small feat for *any* car, much less a wagon.

It's no wonder *Road & Track* magazine called the 740 Turbo Wagon the closest thing to a five-door sports car.

Which all goes to prove that the Volvo 740 Turbo Wagon is something very rare indeed:

A wagon that's actually worth owning for what it packs up front.

VOLVO
A car you can believe in

For more information, please call 1-800-634-6855

*BASED ON INDEPENDENT ACCELERATION TESTS. ©1988 VOLVO CANADA LTD.

# SWEDEN



The Italian-designed 780 coupe gives Volvo a challenger in the sports/ luxury car stakes.

With Scandinavian shrewdness, Sweden managed to avoid most major international conflicts, while supplying the weapons for those who wished to fight.

And with a steel-making tradition that stretches back to early European civilization, it is also a country famous for precision machining and engineering.

No surprise then, that the first Swedish car maker, Volvo, started manufacturing 61 years ago, quickly earning a reputation for solidity, reliability and sophistication.

And no surprise, either, that the Second World War spawned Saab, the other Swedish car builder.

When peace came, there was obviously going to be a shortage of work for the industrial giant that had been turning out fighter planes. Company planners looked for products to which it could apply its engineering and technical capabilities.

At one point Saab washers and refrigerators were a possibility. But they did little to explore the company's motive, structural and aerodynamic skills, so Saab went into the car business.

Both Volvo and Saab built their reputations on producing good, solid sensible cars with enough driving flair to become regular international rally winners. But both have also seen the advantages of providing an upscale line of cars to which its customers could aspire as their incomes grew.

Volvo did it first with the introduction of its 700 series sedans, coupes and wagons, and then Saab followed up with the 9000 series of luxury sedans, in models ranging from the sporty, muscle car SPG to the ultra luxury CD.

And proof that they guessed the market right is seen in their sales figures, with the majority of sales made by both Saab and Volvo in their upscale models.

Volvo, which has elected to stay with the traditional rear-drive layout (except for the Dutch-built 480 available only in Europe), has also stayed with formal styling, producing in its 700 series cars that look as at home with a chauffeur behind the wheel as they do with a racing suited rally driver.

Starting with the base model 700GLE 4-door sedan, which is a few dollars shy of the $30,000 mark, they spiral upward through the upper 740 and 760 models, culminating in the 780 2-door coupe, a limited-edition car designed and assembled by the famed Bertone factory in Turin, and carrying a price tag over the $50,000 mark.

Saab's 9000 SPG turns a luxury sedan into a high-performance "hot wheels" machine.



Volvo executives say the range was carefully planned to continually give owners of the more modestly priced 240 series something to aim for as their bank accounts and aspirations fatten.

With the 780 introduced as an early '88 model, the company concentrated last year on giving its 760 line a facelift and a radically new suspension that both is self-levelling and virtually eliminates traction problems in bad weather and on bad road surfaces.

This year, it has turned to the 740, the base model in the series, and has fitted it with a racetrack inspired 16 valve, four-cylinder engine that produces 45 more horsepower than its predecessor, giving the lowest-priced sedans and wagons 159 horsepower and redressing one of the few shortcomings that the critics had of the 740.

A combination of an on-board diagnostic computer and balance shafts ensure that it has virtually none of the vibration often associated with four-cylinder engines.

A similar switch has been made by Saab, which several years ago recognized the benefits of multivalve engines. For 1989, it has made a 2-litre, 16 valve, four cylinder unit the standard engine in all its vehicles. In the 900 series, it produces 128 horsepower and in the 9000 series it pumps out 130 horsepower.

When turbocharged, it produces from 160 horsepower in some models up to 175 horsepower in the 9000 SPG (Special Performance Group) high-performance, five-door hatchback.

The big news this year, however, is the first traditional large sedan ever from Saab.

The Saab CD, which was glimpsed briefly during spring receptions in Toronto for the Swedish royal couple, becomes the most luxurious of the top-line 9000 series.

(Though they appear to be mid sized cars, the 9000 sedan and hatchback are rated as large cars by the U.S. government, based on their interior space.)

The CD sedan is distinguished from its hatchback antecedents by an antilock braking system, compact disc player, power seats, alloy wheels and high speed tires. And, of course, by a higher price.



The Saab 9000 CD sedan is a new entry that heads the Swedish manufacturer's sleek luxury lineup

**$30,000-$40,000**
- Saab 900S 4-door sedan
- Saab 900 T16 2-door hatchback
- Saab 900 T16 4-door sedan
- Saab 9000S 4-door hatchback
- Saab 900 T16 SPG 2-door hatchback
- Volvo 740 4-door wagon
- Volvo 740 Turbo 4-door sedan
- Volvo 740 Turbo 4-door wagon

**$40,000-$50,000**
- Saab 9000 T16 4-door hatchback
- Saab 9000 T16 SPG 4-door hatchback
- Saab 9000 T16 4-door sedan
- Saab 900 16T 2 door convertible
- Volvo 760 GLE 4-door sedan
- Volvo 760 Turbo 4-door sedan
- Volvo 760 Turbo 4-door wagon

**$50,000-$60,000**
- Volvo 780 2-door coupe



ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT



# HAVING TURNED JETS INTO COUPES, SAAB NOW TURNS COUPES INTO SEDANS.

THE SAAB 9000 CD

Saab introduced its first jet in 1949 and its first turbo coupe in 1977. Now Saab brings forward its first luxury sized sedan, the 9000 CD. Gone from the 9000 CD is the hatchback that gave the 900 Turbo its fluid lines and sportiness.

Gained is a classic sedan shape and an ample trunk. Retained is the roomy interior of the 9000 and the 16 valve turbocharged engine responsible for the jet like performance of Saab Turbos. Added are luxurious appointments, power seats, compact disc player and a smoother, quieter ride. Incorporated is a technological innovation first developed by Saab, a front wheel drive ABS+3 anti-lock braking system.

In addition, the 9000 CD is protected by Saab's comprehensive warranties, and with Saab's new Road Alert program you can now get prompt road assistance wherever and whenever you need it, North America wide.

To arrange a demonstration drive, our nationwide dealer network is ready to assist you. Or send us your business card for more information. Write: 9000 CD, Saab-Scania Canada, Inc., 55 Idema Road, Markham, Ontario L3R 1A9.

SAAB

DESIGNED TO DRIVE LIKE NOTHING ON EARTH

# BRITAIN



If the 1950s and '60s were the Golden Age of the British automobile, the '80s and '90s promise to be the Platinum Age.

No other country came even close during the post-war years to the exports to the vast North American market that came pouring out of factories in the United Kingdom.

With offerings such as the Jaguar XK-E, the Mini, Austin Healey Sprite, MG, and plethora of Morrises, the British sometimes had back orders of more than a year from those North Americans who wanted import cars. And, for many years, it was a captive market.

Then, a combination of poor workmanship, labor troubles, cost- and corner-cutting, and a sudden rise of competition from northern Europe and the Orient came close to killing the industry in Britain, both at home and abroad.

But in the archetypal British tradition, salvation came in the nick of time, fueled by massive investments in technology, the courage and determination of a few people, and a re-assertion of the buried oak and Connolly steerhide tradition for which British car makers have been renowned.



**The two-door Rolls Corniche convertible is a favorite of kings, queens and stars.**



**The Rolls-Royce Silver Spur comes with a cellular telephone —as standard equipment.**

Wedded to technology of the '80s, all of that means healthy growth rates in the sales of Rolls-Royce and Bentley, and truly phenomenal sales increases for Jaguar, among the few British cars sold in Canada on other than an individual order basis.

Those successes have sparked a renaissance of the British auto industry, centred in the top of the luxury market, where other manufacturers have to work to match the status appeal of anglophilia.

Having spent the better part of a decade redesigning and rethinking its sedans from the asphalt up, Jaguar is concentrating on its sporty two seaters, starting with its first true convertible in 15 years.

The rag top is based on the XJ-S coupe, the long, low V12-powered car that was introduced in a significantly refined version within the past couple of months. Extra body strengthening, the weight of the roof and its power motor raise its total weight by almost 400 lbs., but the 5.3 litre, 262 horse-power engine provides more than enough power to give it a top speed of 240 km/h.

Such additions as anti-lock braking, a sports steering wheel and Recaro seats mean a price tag in excess of $70,000.

As soon as the convertible has found its niche, in a couple of years say, expect Jaguar to turn up the heat in the exotic-car market with a musclebound two-seater far more modernistic and aerodynamic than anything the cat people have turned out so far. Also expect that when it debuts in the early 1990s, it will have a price tag heading for the $100,000 mark.

Expect to pay at least half that much more if and when Lotus decides to make a re-entry into the Canadian popular sports car market. For years, the British manufacturer (taken over last year by General Motors) has been relying on sales of its limited edition Esprit, a rival to Lamborghini and Ferrari, to carry it.

This year, it plans to revive the name of the Elan, the little two-seater that let those with less than millionaire status drive a Lotus nameplate in the '60s.

Little other than the name and size will be the same, however. This one will be front-wheel-drive and powered by an Isuzu four-cylinder. Though it is slated to appear in the U.S. this winter, do not expect it in Canada before 1990.

The Rolls-Royce and Bentley duo purr on, virtually indistinguishable except for their grilles and unchanged this year, though Bentley sales have doubled in the past year. The one new offering is Bentley's Mulsanne Turbo R: two tonnes of luxury car that is very impressive, very sporting and very British.




**Jaguar's XJ-S convertible is the company's first rag top of this decade.**

**Bentley's Mulsanne 'R' Turbo turns a classic into two tonnes of sporting machine.**






**$40,000-$50,000**
Morgan Plus Four Roadster
TVR S convertible

**$50,000-$60,000**
Morgan Plus Eight Roadster
TVR 350i 2-door convertible
TVR 350i 2-door coupe

**$60,000-$70,000**
Jaguar XJ6 4 door sedan
Jaguar XJ-S 2-door coupe
Jaguar Vanden Plas 4 door sedan
Jaguar Sovereign XJ6 4 door sedan
TVR 390 SE convertible

**$70,000-$80,000**
Jaguar XJ-S convertible

**$90,000-$110,000**
TVR 420 SEAC convertible
Lotus Esprit Turbo 2-door coupe

**$150,000-$200,000**
Rolls Royce Silver Spirit sedan
Rolls-Royce Silver Spur sedan
Bentley Mulsanne sedan
Bentley Mulsanne Turbo 'R' sedan

**$250,000-$300,000**
Rolls Royce Corniche II convertible
Rolls Royce limousine



The Jaguar XJ6
World renowned elegance.
World proven performance.

From its gracefully sweeping hood contour to its sculptured rear deck, today's XJ6 sedan is an automobile of rare aesthetic appeal From every perspective, it pays elegant tribute to the inspiration that nurtured it from the drawing board to the road. But there is more to this world acclaimed motorcar than what captivates the eye

A new world of driving excitement begins the moment you take your position in the driver s cockpit and turn the ignition key Jaguar's advanced 3 6 litre, 24 valve, aluminum alloy engine springs to life with authoritative power The ZF 4 speed automatic transmission shifts with silky smoothness If you prefer, enjoy the engine's full potential with Jaguar's unique "J' gate manual shifter

Handling is dependably precise A sophisticated anti lock braking system (ABS), with yaw control, greatly reduces skid potential due to wheel lock up, even when opposing wheels are positioned on different road surfaces Power-assisted rack and pinion steering and a limited slip differential provide exemplary hands-on control A computer regulated, ride-leveling suspension system effectively tunes out road imperfections Anti-dive, anti-squat, and anti-lift suspension design features deliver sure stability and communicate a positive feel for the road

The driver and passenger compartment offers a perfect blending of timeless Jaguar virtues and advanced Jaguar electronics Hand polished, burl walnut veneers and hand sewn Connolly hides are evident in generous proportions Heated front seats are thermostatically controlled, and offer an eight-way power adjustment for your absolute comfort

Standard amenities include power windows and sun roof, a multi function trip computer, cruise control, heated door locks, a headlamp power-wash system, central door locking, and a central sun roof and window closure system

Introduced to Canada with great advance acclaim, today's XJ6 continues to be reassuring proof that pure craftsmanship and advanced technology need not be mutually exclusive

For more information, contact your nearest Jaguar dealer or send your business card to Jaguar Canada Inc , Indell Lane, Bramalea, Ontario, L6T 4H3



JAGUAR
A BLENDING OF ART AND MACH NE


# PEOPLE

## TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

**Even after 26 years of writing plays for stage, radio and TV, David French, 49, says that his work is still a solitary, torturous exercise. It took him seven years to write his new play, *1949*, which—like his Dora Mavor Moore Award-winning 1984 play *Salt-Water Moon*—focuses on the Mercers, a family from Newfoundland, who live in Toronto. The Newfoundland-born French, who also lives in Toronto, says that he is rewarded for his efforts when viewing the onstage performance. He adds, "Working with people and seeing the words turn to flesh is most wonderful."**

## *Pumpkin giant*

After growing Canada's great pumpkin, hobby farmer **Keith Chappell** is leaving the patch The 56-year-old former schoolteacher from Bridgetown, N.S., had been growing oversize pumpkins for six years before winning this year's annual international event on Thanksgiving Day with his 633 5-pounder Chappell credits his own fertilizer mix—an organic concoction that includes seaweed and fish meal—for producing the rich soil in the 500-square-foot pumpkin plot by his home in which the winning pumpkin thrived While the pumpkin could yield more than 500 pies, Chappell says that he grew it as a challenge, not for dessert And this was his last chance to prove himself in the field he is moving to Cumberland County, more than 100 km away to a new home with a wooded lot where it will be difficult for him to cultivate giant jack-o'-lanterns Says Chappell "This was my last hurrah I just wanted to know that I could do it."



*Chappell, master of the patch*



*Luba: 'a Jekyll and Hyde'*

## *BACKSTAGE JITTERS*

**Pop music star Luba Kowalchyk, 30, says that she has always been comfortable onstage but nervous in front of a television camera. The three-time Juno award-winning Montreal singer-songwriter—best-known simply as Luba—has performed before audiences across Canada since 1979, but for her first television special, *Luba, Between the Earth and Sky*, which will be broadcast on Oct. 30 on the national CBC network, Luba was reserved during the televised interviews. Said Bruce Gowson, the executive producer for the 60-minute special: "Onstage, Luba lets go, but offstage, she is so shy. It's a real Jekyll and Hyde situation."**

## WHEN FATHER GOT IT WRONG

A friendly family feud has produced a biography of actor-humorist **Don Harron**, 64, the creator of the comic sage **Charlie Farquharson** Harron's 37-year-old daughter, **Martha**, said that she was appalled after reading the first draft of her father's memoirs. "He had the facts all wrong and he gave himself a bad part," adds the younger Harron, who took over his work and tells her version of his life in the soon-to-be-released *Don Harron: A Parent Contradiction* In reviewing her father's history of tumultuous marriages—he has been married to his third wife, singer **Catherine MacKinnon**, since 1969—and career as a Shakespearean actor, author and comic, Martha Harron says that she revised her opinion of Farquharson, her father's alter ego She added, "I thought Charlie robbed my father of his career as a serious actor, but I see now that Charlie s insights are invaluable."



*Harron; daughter Martha: feud*

## *Saving a river*

*Award-winning animation artist Frédéric Back, 64, says that he will devote the next four years to saving a river The Montreal-based passionate environmentalist, who won an Oscar for his 1987 animated short The Man Who Planted Trees, says that his next project is a 10- to 15-minute animated movie for French CBC TV about how pollution is threatening marine life in the St. Lawrence River Says Back: "We must do everything we can to stop this majestic river, once so alive with fish, plants and whales, from dying."*

# A GLITTERING BONANZA

## *A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD COURT BATTLE FOR A RICH GOLD MINE IS RAGING IN THE COURTS*



*Page-Williams mine: nine million ounces of gold worth at least $1.5 billion*

The legal actions have extended over seven years, through four courts and at a cost of at least $10 million to the litigants. Veteran prospector John Larche, 60, who nine years ago helped stake one of Canada's richest gold deposits at Hemlo in northwestern Ontario, says that he is not surprised by the wrangling over his mother lode. Larche, along with Hemlo prospecting partner Donald McKinnon, 59, is now a multimillionaire. He says knowingly, "When there's a big buck out there, there are a lot of people who want a piece of it." By far the biggest—and most contentious—piece of Hemlo is the Page-Williams underground mine. It contains an estimated nine million ounces of gold worth at least $1.5 billion. And locked in combat for possession are two Toronto-based companies, International Corona Resources Ltd. and LAC Minerals Ltd. Last week, Corona won a major victory when an Ontario judge rejected LAC's application for a new trial.

LAC acquired rights to the Page-Williams property in 1981, built a mine on the site, 250 km east of Thunder Bay, and has been operating it ever since. But in a landmark 1986 decision, the Ontario Supreme Court awarded the mine to Corona on the grounds that LAC had ignored an oral agreement in 1981 between the two companies to develop the property jointly. In the fall of 1987, the Ontario Court of Appeal rejected LAC's application to have the initial court decision overturned. At that point, LAC announced it would appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, and apply to the Ontario Supreme Court for a retrial. Last week, Ontario's high court rejected LAC's bid for a retrial on the grounds that the company did not have any new evidence. But hours later LAC's lawyers presented their case to the Supreme Court of Canada in Ottawa.

The three weeks of proceedings before the Supreme Court of Ontario, which concluded on Oct. 13, were often colorful and controversial. LAC admitted to spending $8 million on private investigators who gathered information on Corona's key witnesses—particularly prospector McKinnon—in a bid to undermine their previous testimony. The investigators even probed the backgrounds of original trial judge Richard Holland and his daughter Anne, according to testimony given at the hearing.

Shortly after staking their claims in the Hemlo district, prospectors Larche and McKinnon approached flamboyant Vancouver promoter Murray (The Pez) Pezim about financing a drilling program. Pezim raised $1.2 million through Corona, which was then a small, dormant company listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange but controlled by the promoter. Drilling on the Hemlo site in 1981 uncovered huge amounts of high-grade gold ore.





REDMAN/FINANCIAL POST

*Dunne and Larche: oral agreements in the bush*

Reports of the discovery electrified the Canadian mining community, and LAC quickly sent Dennis Sheehan, its vice-president for exploration, to meet Corona geologist David Bell, who had supervised Corona's drilling program. Sheehan and Bell discussed the possibility of a joint venture in the Hemlo field. As a result, Bell showed Sheehan a map of an adjacent property belonging to Lola Williams, the widow of a doctor from Maryland who had been a part-time prospector and owned the claims on the land. According to testimony, Sheehan and Bell were convinced that the property—which later became the Page-Williams mine—probably contained high-grade gold deposits and both agreed that Corona should begin negotiating with its owner.

LAC's subsequent actions became the focus of the Corona lawsuit. While McKinnon was negotiating with Williams on behalf of Corona, LAC was also dealing with Williams, but did not tell Corona. In 1981, Sheehan secured an agreement with Williams on her 400 acres and flew to Vancouver to negotiate a joint venture with Corona. Pezim immediately launched a legal action.

During the four-month trial, which began in October, 1985, Corona's lawyers argued that LAC had breached a fiduciary trust by acting independently upon information supplied by Corona, after the two companies had verbally agreed to a joint venture. Corous lawyers also argued that verbal agreements between prospectors and geologists—the proverbial handshake in the bush—are commonplace, a position supported by LAC president Peter Allen in his testimony.

Corous's case convinced Supreme Court of Ontario Justice Richard Holland, who ordered LAC to turn over the already producing Page-Williams mine to Corona. Corous, in turn, was to pay LAC the $154 million to cover its development costs. Overnight, LAC's stock plummeted to $23.75 a share from $41.62, while Corona's doubled to $25.

LAC then turned to the Ontario Court of Appeal and hired new lawyers as well as the private investigators. When the appeal court upheld Holland's decision last October, LAC announced that it would appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada in its bid to have Mr. Justice Holland's original decision overturned. At the same time, LAC also applied to the Supreme Court of Ontario for a retrial.

During the three-week application before the Ontario high court, LAC lawyer William Sasso used information provided by Calgary private investigator Bruce Dunne to attack the credibility of McKinnon's testimony in the original trial. Dunne obtained documents showing that McKinnon had disguised his holdings by registering some of his original 12 claims in the name of Timmins prospector and friend Edward O'Neill. Although those claims are not part of any existing mine, Sasso argued that McKinnon's methods threw his reliability as a witness into question. McKinnon testified that he frequently used other prospectors' names to stake claims in order to confuse his competitors. Corona lawyer Alan Lenczner argued that LAC knew of McKinnon's practice well before the original trial.



NANCY ACKERMANN

*McKinnon: under siege*

Having exhausted all avenues of appeal before the courts in Ontario, LAC's only chance of retaining the Page-Williams mine rests with the Supreme Court of Canada. Lawyers for both LAC and Corona expect that the Supreme Court could take up to 18 months before reaching a decision. In the meantime, Juhan Baldry, a mining analyst with Toronto-based Nesbitt Thomson Deacon Inc., said that he is advising investors to hedge their bets by purchasing three Corona stocks for every one of LAC's. Whatever the outcome, Page-Williams promises to be a gold mine for the lawyers.

RIC DOLPHIN

# Business Notes

**BANK CHARGED**
Florida officials charged the Luxembourg-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International and 81 individuals with laundering more than $36 million in drug profits for a cocaine cartel.

**CENTURY SALE**
Peter Thomas, Vancouver-based co-founder of Century 21 Real Estate Canada, agreed to sell his 72-per-cent stake in the franchising empire to his longtime partner, Gary Charlwood, for more than $25 million. Among Thomas's recent activities was an unsuccessful $135-million bid in August for property assets of the PTL television ministry.

**QUESTIONS FOR GETTY**
Alberta Premier Donald Getty is scheduled to be questioned this week about decisions he made in 1986 that affected two Principal Group Ltd. investment contract subsidiaries, which collapsed in June, 1987. Getty will be interviewed privately by Neil Wittmann, counsel for the Code inquiry into the collapse.

**TRUMP'S AIRLINE**
Flamboyant New York real estate mogul Donald Trump called a news conference in his luxury Plaza Hotel to boast about his $442-million purchase of the lucrative New York City-Boston-Washington shuttle service from financially troubled Eastern Airlines Inc. The 17-jet service, which will compete with Pan Am, will be renamed the Trump Shuttle.

**BELL SETTLEMENT**
Negotiators have reached a tentative settlement in the 3½-month-old strike by 19,500 Bell Canada operators and technicians. The three-year deal calls for three annual wage increases of five per cent, 4.5 per cent and five per cent for the workers and partial indexation of pensions, but no new restrictions on management's right to contract out work.

**JOBS'S NEW INVENTION**
Steven Jobs, 33, the personal-computer pioneer who formed Next Inc. after he was ousted as chairman of Apple Computer Inc. in 1985, unveiled Next's first personal computer in San Francisco, a year behind schedule.

**AIR CANADA'S STOCK**
Air Canada handed out hats to traders at three Canadian stock exchanges as the airline's shares began trading publicly last Thursday. Volume was heavy, and the shares closed the week at $8¼, up slightly from the $8 issue price.



# The cataclysms facing national politics

*BY PETER C. NEWMAN*

Most electoral trends, at least this early in the campaign, are fairly meaningless, because a fumbled football, TV-debate blooper or other minor incident can alter the final outcome. But last week, when the Globe-Environics Poll reported that, with only 10 per cent of Canadians left undecided, the Liberals had dropped to third position—the political earth moved.

Unless this trend is reversed by Nov. 21—and that seems unlikely because the longer Liberal Leader John Turner campaigns, the lower he falls in public opinion ratings—a new coalition of political forces is about to take power in Ottawa. As a third party, the Liberals would eventually vanish as an ameliorating and socially aware influence on Canada, having drawn up and administered the social contract by which we've lived since the mid-1930s. That comfortable (and often comforting) hierarchy in Canadian politics seems about to be replaced by a staunchly polarized series of Parliaments, immobilized by ideological wars. If Brian Mulroney's Tories win an overwhelming mandate and Ed Broadbent's invigorated NDP emerges as the official opposition, Canadian politics will never be the same.

That's precisely what happened in British Columbia after the Grits and Tories vanished as effective political middlemen in the early 1950s. The right-wing Social Credit has dominated every legislature but one ever since—not because they've tried to give the semblance of good government, but because they've managed to keep the "Socialist hordes" beyond the gates of power. The natural tendency following the collapse of a political movement straddling the ideological middle is for the parties on the extremes of the spectrum to move deeper into their natural right- and left-wing positions.

This goes directly against Canadian traditions, which maintain that the essential political battle on any issue and in any contest is to straddle the political centre. Even though neither Brian Mulroney nor Ed Broadbent is an ideological zealot, having had the Liberal party between them meant they could keep their more radical and more reactionary followers in line. That safeguard may now be removed.

*Liberal Leader John Turner has suffered from the worst staff work since Benito Mussolini's inept tank corps*

The main reason the Liberals have plummeted to last place is that the party has lost the will to define itself. The great American liberal lawyer-philosopher Adolph Berle once noted that all political priorities must flow from an overall system of philosophic values. "Only when a political system has decided what is good and what is beautiful can it take the intermediate step and set the priorities for reaching its goals." That's wise advice and certainly was followed by Lester Pearson when he took over as Liberal leader in 1958. By rivetting his party's attention on policy discourse—highlighted by the 1960 Kingston Conference—he was able to keep the focus away from his own lacklustre leadership and, at the same time, give the party well-reasoned platforms for the next two elections that allowed him to defeat a far superior politician, John Diefenbaker.

Turner has done exactly the opposite, allowing delegates to zero in on his own brand of erratic leadership, without trying to divert their energies to policy concerns. This is particularly ironic because he has had access to the best minds in any Canadian political party—including Tom Axworthy, the former Trudeau assistant, Senator Jack Austin, who was appointed minister of state for social development in 1982 by Trudeau, Tim Reid, a veteran liberal thinker, now dean of Ryerson Business College in Toronto, former Trudeau aide Jim Coutts and pollster Martin Goldfarb.

Turner has not been able to field a comprehensible set of policies, mainly because he has suffered from the worst staff work since Benito Mussolini's tank corps. (It was endlessly manoeuvred by jealous Italian commanders, who occasionally ended up firing at one another.) The main Liberal culprit has been Peter Connolly, Turner's principal secretary, who was anything but the first choice for the job when he took it 13 months ago.

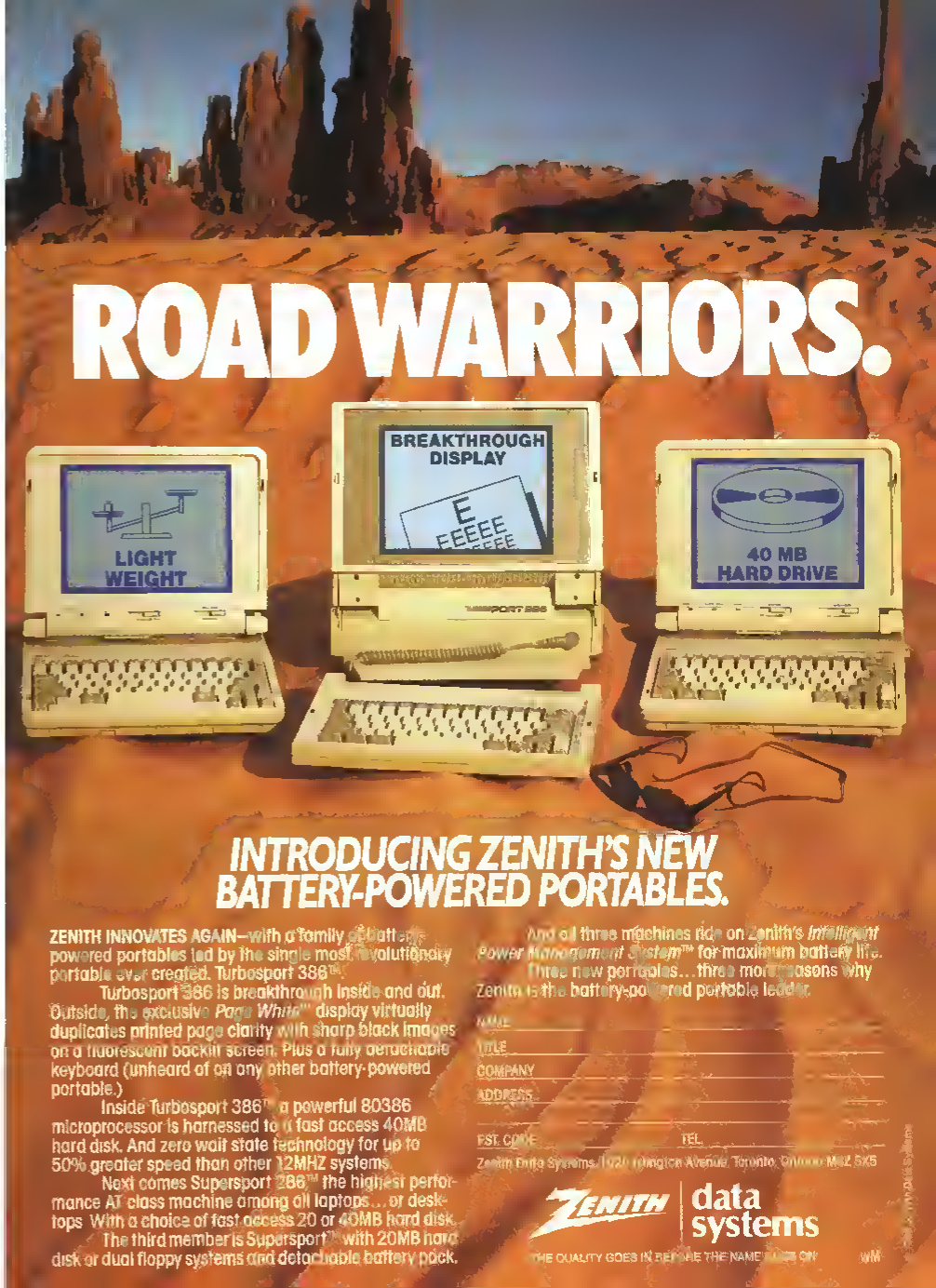
Canadians don't have very high expectations of government, but there's a kind of unwritten understanding that whoever is elected prime minister will know how to get across the street and head for the right desk before settling in for a day's work. Turner has yet to demonstrate these qualifications, and looking glassy-eyed into television cameras, telegraphing the subliminal message "Love me, damn it!" won't do it for him.

To wrench himself back to second place will require Turner to convince the voters that his transformation from Bay Street lawyer to backwoods populist is genuine. (One early scenario his handlers devised called for their body-puked leader to appear at every whistle-stop, strutting in front of a huge Canadian flag, delivering a Gen. Patton-like tirade on the evils of free trade. But that idea was dropped because in a dry run, his aggressive twitch looked too much like the darting of a cobra's head.)

The toughest decision facing Ed Broadbent in the next few days will be whether he should give up his aspiration of running a truly national campaign and repeat his 1984 tactic of effectively concentrating on the 100-or-so seats where his candidates enjoy the best prospects. Chances are that he will go for the less risky regional strategy, which would work especially well in those parts of Western Canada where Preston Manning's Reform Party is showing strongly enough to split away traditional Tory votes.

About a week before the election was called, Angus Reid, the Winnipeg pollster, was having a private dinner with Jean Chrétien and Sharon Carstairs, the fiery Liberal leader in Manitoba. When asked what the worst-case scenario for the upcoming campaign might be, Chrétien replied that would of course be a Tory majority, but equally devastating would be the fall of the Liberal party to third place. Reid, who probably understands the Canadian political scene better than anyone, shrugged and casually predicted that both of these cataclysmic events were in the cards.



# THE ROOTS OF POWER

## *PAUL REICHMANN COMMENTS ON THE REASONS BEHIND THE LIBEL ACTION*

Nineteen members of the billionaire Reichmann family mingled under the towering palms and arching glass ceiling—but they were hard to find. The Reichmanns were on hand to officially open their World Financial Centre in New York City last week—a spectacular $1.5-billion development in the Battery Park area of Manhattan Island—but rather than flaunt their wealth, the family hosted a charity dinner for almost 700 celebrity guests. While television cameras focused on such well-known personalities as violinist Isaac Stern, producer Merv Griffin, New York City Mayor Edward Koch, oil tycoon Armand Hammer and television personality Barbara Walters, most of the Reichmanns managed to remain fairly anonymous—only Albert Reichmann reluctantly stepped forward to formally represent the family. Meanwhile, the publicity shy family pressed ahead in Toronto with a very public—and controversial—$102-million lawsuit over a magazine article that investigates the foundation of their fortune.

If successful, the suit could end in an injunction that prevents publication of a book containing the same information. Last week, in an exclusive interview with *Maclean's*, Paul Reichmann, 58, described how members of his family escaped from Hitler's armies, how they became so incredibly wealthy and why he is fighting so hard to stop the repetition of a story that he says insinuates that his family made a "fortune out of misery" during the Second World War.

**Illicit:** Reichmann said that the *Toronto Life* article, "The Mysterious Reichmanns, The Untold Story," by Toronto journalist Elaine Dewar, implies that his family's wealth has "illicit origins" and that the record must be set right in court. On Jan. 13, 1987, three of the five Reichmann brothers, Albert, Ralph and Paul, along with their 89-year-old mother, Renée, and their private company, Olympia & York Developments Ltd. of Toronto, filed the libel suit against Dewar, *Toronto Life*'s managing editor, its publisher and the magazine's corporate owners. Then the Reichmanns sued *The Toronto Sun*—which is 62-per-cent owned by *Maclean's* owner Maclean Hunter Ltd.—and columnist Diane Francis for printing references to Dewar's 45,000-word article. And they also sued *The Globe and Mail*, Canada's national newspaper, for suggesting that the Reichmanns' suit was unfair. In a statement of defence filed in the Ontario Supreme Court on April 5, 1988, Dewar and the other defendants maintain that the article accurately pictures the family and that they believe the Reichmanns have always acted honorably.

Dewar's journalistically acclaimed story, which won two National Magazine Awards, traces the Reichmanns' roots through war-ravaged Europe to the northern Moroccan port city of Tangiers. But the court case may, in fact, prevent Dewar's publisher, Random House of Canada Ltd., from bringing out the book because the final ruling may contain an injunction against repeating Dewar's work on the wealthy family. And some members of the Canadian Jewish community say that the launching of the lawsuit is a clear statement to Canadian and world Jewry that the wealthy family did not profit from what Reichmann said was "illicit" money.

**Fabulously:** Paul Reichmann says that Dewar's tale of how he and his close relatives became so fabulously wealthy is at odds with his abiding belief in the virtue of his family. He added that it could not go unchallenged.

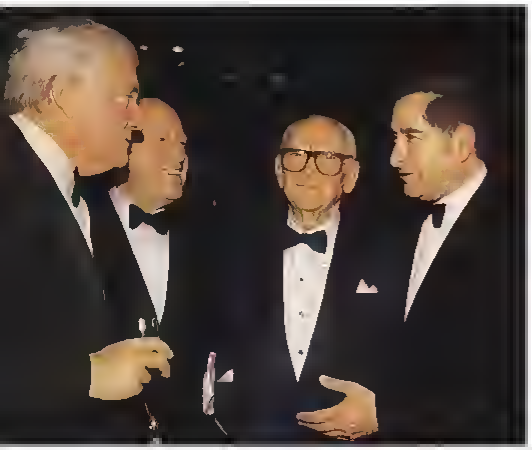
The Reichmanns, according to *Fortune* magazine, the U.S. business biweekly, are the seventh-richest family in the world. And their wealth continues to grow. Last week, as they celebrated the opening of Battery Park, they were erecting the foundations under Canary Wharf—a 24-building, two-phase project that will renovate London's dilapidated dock area (page 46). At the same time, the family's personal holding company, Olympia & York, is continuing to diversify through share purchases in other companies.

Paul Reichmann's own description of how the members of his family fled from the advancing Nazi army and their circuitous route to Canada in the mid-1950s mirrors that of many postwar refugees. And like many refugee families, they prospered in their adopted country. But few Canadian immigrant families have ever acquired so much wealth, so quickly (page 45). They now control some of the nation's largest companies with assets that are estimated to be between $7 billion and $10 billion, making them one of the richest families in the world.

**Power:** Most of their wealth and power is controlled through their private holding company Olympia & York, which Reichmann says was created with just over $100,000—a $70,000 line of credit and a $40,000 loan from his father. And according to Paul Reichmann, their giant empire is founded on eggshells and not in the intrigue of the black market in Tangiers. Prior to the Second World War, family patriarch Samuel Reichmann had a thriving egg-exporting business in Vienna. Reichmann said that as he watched Adolf Hitler come to power in Germany, his father became increasingly worried. As prewar tensions mounted, Reichmann said that his father had his Vienna accounts paid into a London bank

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOHN CHIASSON/GAMMA LIAISON

*World Financial Centre in New York City; Paul Reichmann (below): a growing empire with operations around the world*





*From left: Griffin, media baron John Kluge, Hammer and Albert Reichmann; Mayor Koch with guests: into the spotlight*



© THE GLOBE AND MAIL

# THEY FLED WAR-TORN EUROPE AND SAVED HUNDREDS OF JEWS

and later used that money to purchase gold in England. It was the gold that the family would use to finance their escape from the Nazis.

**Bombing:** Samuel Reichmann moved his family from Vienna to Paris in the late 1930s, but in 1940, when France fell before the advancing German blitzkrieg, they were suddenly on the move again. Paul Reichmann, who was then 8, said that his "father decided to try and cross the Spanish frontier—I think they were just going, not in a certain direction, just going." As he fled, Reichmann recalled, "most of Paris was on the highway; there was bombing overhead." Added Reichmann: "We were old enough to see our parents' concern."

From Spain, the family made its way to Tangiers, then a French colony teeming with Allied and Axis spies and refugees from across Europe and North Africa. Samuel Reichmann's first concern was the welfare of his family and earning a living. But, as Reichmann recalled, he was also preoccupied with developing a business that could be quickly turned to cash should the war suddenly reach into Tangiers. Said Reichmann: "My parents were looking for a business that would not tie them down—something that would let them go on—to be able to run the next night. And so he was involved in currency dealings." With goods and people from around the world moving in and out of Tangiers, currency trading provided a good living.

**Infamous:** The Reichmanns' home in Tangiers quickly became a centre for other Jewish refugees fleeing the war. Renée Reichmann provided meals, offered advice and nursed the ill. But as reports leaked out of Germany that European Jews were being systematically exterminated, Reichmann says that his mother dedicated herself to helping Europe's desperate Jewry. Soon the Reichmann children were spending hours packaging food, including chocolate rations, for the inmates of infamous concentration camps in Europe.

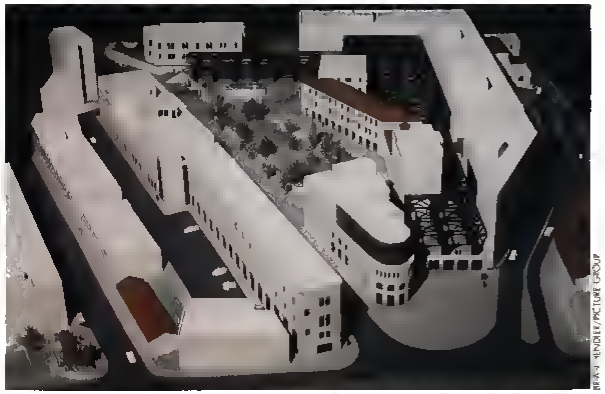
Renée Reichmann, according to her son, persuaded the Spanish Red Cross to accept European Jews as prisoners of war, while the other branches of the relief organization would not. That led to the saving of hundreds of lives. And she even managed to bring 500 young people out of the Bergen-Belsen camp, situated in West Germany. Paul Reichmann, whose sister-in-law is a Bergen-Belsen survivor, said that "a lot of people that came to Tangiers were totally broken, without any spirit left—and they were so desolate." He added: "They were not interested in life—period. And those that were interested in life had no trust." In many cases, he said, his mother rehabilitated the tortured victims, and she did that by providing an environment that occasionally led to marriages.

It is another side of Renée Reichmann's benevolence that is at the heart of the clash between the wealthy, powerful and influential Reichmanns and Dewar, a highly respected journalist. According to Paul Reichmann, his mother packaged hundreds of pounds of chocolate and sent it to prisoners in Nazi death camps. In some cases, said Reichmann, the rations of sweets kept the inmates alive and allowed them to barter with their captors. "There are books from former inmates in the camps who say that they had chocolate and it helped to save their lives," he said.

**Underpins:** But according to Reichmann, Dewar's article poses another purpose behind the hundreds of pounds of chocolate that Renée Reichmann shipped into Europe. According to Reichmann, Dewar said that the genesis of the wealth that now underpins Olympia & York was, as he described it, "illicit," because Renée Reichmann somehow may have profited from the shipments of chocolate. Said Reichmann: "So one can take these kinds of people and describe them as making a fortune out of misery and so on. The story says several times that Olympia & York has illicit origins." Reichmann said that people could interpret the story negatively. He added that one Israeli newspaper story even carried a picture of First Canadian Place, a prominent Toronto office tower, with a caption that Reichmann said implied that its construction was financed by his mother's chocolate shipments. Although Reichmann said that he found the caption funny, he said that it amounted to a clear implication that Olympia & York was built on "illicit" cash.

Still, Dewar's investigation into the powerful Toronto family was the most exhaustive ever conducted into the Reichmanns by a journalist. She travelled to Hungary, Austria, Israel, New York City and Tangiers. She interviewed Albert and Edward, two of the five brothers—there is also a deceased sister—and people who knew the family, both in Tangiers and earlier in Vienna. Her search for the original Reichmann home even took her to the tiny Hungarian village of Gyor. But Reichmann accused her of misinterpreting or mistranslating some of what she found. Said Reichmann: "The article is very clearly pointed in a certain direction. As a result, someone well-intentioned reading it would not find any great issue in it. But someone reading it carefully might find something negative."

Dewar, who has been ordered by her lawyers to remain silent about the case,



BRIAN HENDLER/PICTURE GROUP

*Model of the Reichmanns' new Jerusalem City Hall Square: deep beliefs*



EDWARD FRANCIS/POST

*Albert with Robert Campeau: in league with wealth*



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declined to comment on Reichmann's sudden decision to attack the article publicly. But a statement of defence filed in the Supreme Court of Ontario states that she did not libel the Reichmann family. Instead, Dewar and her publishers and editors claim that they actually wrote a glowing tribute to the Toronto magnates (page 49).

**Moral:** Their defence against the Reichmanns' charge is partially linked to the premise that under Jewish religious law, almost anything with the exception of murder, adultery and idolatry, can be undertaken to save lives. And any act, short of the three unbreachable sins, could be considered moral. According to the statement of defence, "The Mysterious Reichmanns" does "not reveal a despicable side to the Reichmann family." In fact, it is the defendants' position "that the thrust of the story taken in its whole context is that the Reichmanns acted nobly and were motivated by duty—the noble concept of Jewish law that there is an absolute duty to save an endangered life—(pikku'ah nefesh)." As well, they say that the Reichmanns worked with other groups and individuals who shared "this brave and moral notion."

The defendants also say in their statement that the Reichmann family opposed Nazi Germany with all the "ingenuity imaginable and that Renée Reichmann carried a halo of courage." As for the parcels that were sent to death camps, the defendants say that Dewar's article did not conclude that the shipments "were sent for some purpose other than to give succor, relief and hope, as well as a means to bribe their Nazi captors." And they say that Renée Reichmann may actually have "found a brilliant method of giving people in the camps the wherewithal to bribe their captors." As well, the statement says that Renée Reichmann is clearly a heroine and was not involved in an "evil and unsavory scheme."

**Questions:** A unique element of the case turns on the unusual style of the Dewar article. It is written in the first person, and questions about the Reichmann family are raised in a rhetorical sense by the author and then are either answered with more questions, with an anecdote, a quote from a document or a statement from someone who knew the family during the war. But she does not always reach a conclusion. In many cases, Reichmann said, the anecdotes and statements can lead people to conclude that there is "something negative" and that there may have been something else besides benevolence motivating their efforts to save as many Jews as possible.

Part of the controversy, said Reichmann, is that Dewar found people who claimed to have evidence that Samuel and Renée Reichmann grew "wealthy" after the war. Said Reichmann: "The person said that they were happy to see that my parents had moved to a huge apartment and that they made parties. But we lived in the same walk-up apartment that we moved into in 1940 when we got to Tangiers." In fact, Reichmann said that they lived in the same apartment throughout their stay in Tangiers.

Reichmann added that he was also angered by suggestions that his family entertained lavishly during the war while their Jewish brothers and sisters were being starved, tortured and murdered. There were parties, he said, but they were celebrations to help escaping Jews regain their spirit. And in many cases, Reichmann said, the celebrations were actually weddings between the Bergen-Belsen refugees. Added Reichmann: "The reference to parties? Party to you means an image of what? Well, there were a lot of parties—a lot of parties where my mother brought a number of orphan girls from the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, and then young boys and young men, refugees, and married them." The celebrations did not signify wealth, said Reichmann, they were attempts to rebuild shattered lives. "She considered it her duty, to create families, to rebuild a lost generation. Those were the big parties referred to," he said. But how, said Reichmann, could anyone "describe them as making a fortune out of such misery."

**Attacks:** In the final analysis, declared Reichmann, he had "no choice" but to go ahead with the lawsuit because the story "attacks people who were among the most extraordinary of the last generation." Andrew Sarlos, a Bay Street investment dealer who knows the Reichmanns and has worked with the family, says that another reason may be behind the Reichmanns' anger: "Their father and their mother are the most precious things in the



HARMAN/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

***Street in Tangiers where the Reichmanns' currency-exchange trade thrived***

***Albert's wife, Egosah: fame and glitter***



JOHN CHASSON/GAMMA-LIAISON

## REICHMANN SAYS MONEY ALONE DOES NOT MOTIVATE HIS FAMILY

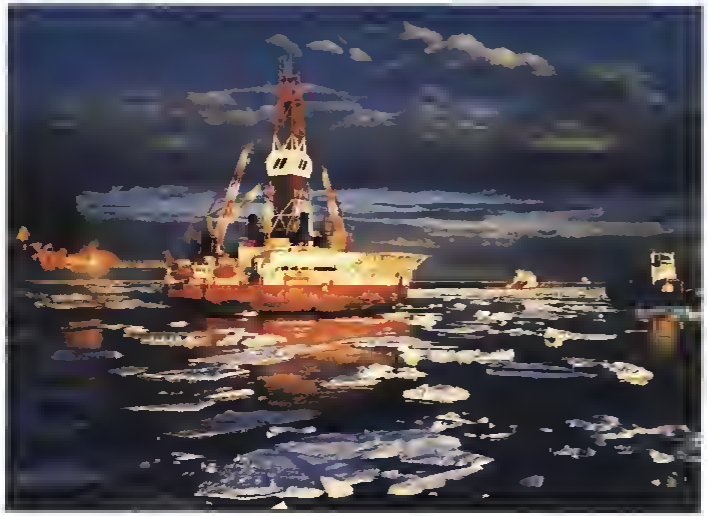
world to them," he said. "And anything that would cast a shadow on the father and mother is more important than $5 billion. Money is no longer important to them, but character is."

Within the Jewish community, Martin Lockshin, 37, director of the Hebrew program at York University and an Orthodox Jew who has known the Reichmann family since he was a boy, said that there is no reason to believe the entire article. Added Gunther Plaut, a renowned Jewish scholar living in Toronto: "Their practice of preserving as much privacy as possible leads to a slight air of mystery, but never, before or since the article, have I heard anything untoward about the family."

**Criticism:** But it is the mystery surrounding their strict Orthodoxy that clearly interested Dewar. That same Orthodoxy draws criticism from some Jews who say that the Reichmanns remain outside of the Jewish mainstream and do not give enough support to the Jewish population as a whole —including the mainstream. Maurice Lucow, editor of *Canadian Jewish News* of Toronto, a popular Jewish newspaper with a circulation of 33,000 in Ontario, said that the Reichmanns should be more involved in the general Jewish population. He said that they rarely, if ever, participate in the Canadian Jewish Congress or the Toronto Jewish Congress. Said Lucow: "I do not have time to worry about the Reichmanns, and I think the rest of the community feels the same way."

**Millions:** Others in the Jewish community are solidly behind the Reichmanns. Meyer Nurenberger, owner and editor of the smaller *Jewish Times*, a newspaper catering to Toronto's Orthodox Jews, says that he is an admirer of the Reichmanns. And he is highly critical of Jews who say that the wealthy family should be more supportive of the entire Jewish community. Said Nurenberger: "They are supporting hundreds of Jewish organizations throughout the world." And he said he believed that the Reichmanns are spending millions in Israel and that they recently sent a cheque for $100,000 to Rabbi Hoffman, leader of the Orthodox synagogue in Budapest.

But Michael Brown, co-ordinator of religious studies for York University's Hebrew program, said that there is a broader reason for Paul Reichmann's anger. He added, "The whole community is proud when *The New York Times* describes the Reichmanns as 'models of probity.' " He said that the world tends not to deal with Jews individually but as a group. Said Brown: "So whatever the Reichmanns do, other Jews will gain or be hurt by it. Therefore, they have a responsibility to the whole community." As a result, the Reichmanns' suit can be interpreted as a message to the entire Jewish community that there is no foundation to claims that the family could have made what Reichmann termed a ' fortune out of misery."



*A Gulf Canada drilling rig in the Beaufort Sea: pumping profits from real estate*

There is another side to the Dewar article that appears to bother Reichmann deeply—a side that is at odds with his deep religious convictions. If given the choice, Reichmann said that he might have chosen a different occupation—one that would have perhaps involved teaching or charity. An article that suggested his family had been untrue to the Jewish holy book, the Talmud—which contains laws that are binding on every Jew—would be unacceptable. And any suggestion that the Reichmanns had violated such laws would run up against Paul Reichmann's deeply held beliefs. Said Reichmann: "If someone asked me what my greatest achievement in life was, I would not point to Canary Wharf. I feel that study is more important than what I'm doing here." In fact, Reichmann said that he may have been happier deepening himself in Talmudic studies than building Olympia & York. Said Reichmann: "I'm not developing my intellect at all with the company. I simply spend most of my waking hours in my business matters. If I found a way to develop my intellect, it would be much more interesting."

Reichmann also appears to be concerned about the effect of the article on the new generation of Reichmanns, the children who are now rising to find a place in the family business. Reichmann said that before his children are allowed to pursue wealth at the pace that their parents have, they must have a solid "intellectual" grounding in their faith. Said Reichmann: "They have their total freedom to choose, but we want our children to find something together. If they have a good education and strong minds, they will be unified. We're trying to encourage them to be hardworking."

**Wealth:** Reichmann suggested that "people can use wealth to become very popular," but, he added, it is dangerous to "expose your children to this way of life. It is not healthy for their spiritual well-being." And Reichmann said that to ensure that his children remain true to their beliefs, his family has "created the proper spiritual climate in our homes." To guarantee that the new generation working at Olympia & York have a corresponding faith in the honest foundations of their company, Reichmann appears determined to set the record straight. Concluded Reichmann: "People will realize that we were right."

**TOM FENNELL** *with D'ARCY JENISH in New York City and SHONA McKAY in Toronto*





# THE BUILDING OF AN EMPIRE

## HOW THE REICHMANNS SUCCEEDED

The Reichmann brothers suffered one of their few business setbacks in the late 1950s when a Toronto branch of the Royal Bank of Canada refused to raise their personal line of credit to $100,000 from $70,000. Today, the publicity-shy trio is wealthy enough to buy one of Canada's biggest banks twice over on the stock market. Sitting astride an empire worth an estimated $7 billion to $10 billion, the Reichmanns rank among the world's richest people and are the wealthiest family in Canada, with the possible exception of New Brunswick's Irving clan. In their annual rankings of the world's wealthy, *Fortune* magazine estimates that the Reichmanns are the seventh-richest family in the world, with $7.6 billion, making them more than twice as rich as Hong Kong's influential Li Ka-Shing and three times as wealthy as the Ford automobile family of Detroit. And they are thought to be worth nearly five times as much as Donald Trump, their egocentric, brash competitor in the New York real estate market.

**Drive:** During an interview with *Maclean's*, Paul Reichmann refused to disclose the family's net worth. And the private nature of the Reichmann empire makes outside calculations of their personal fortune difficult. But there is no disguising the brothers' relentless drive to build a diversified fortune, which began back in the late 1970s. Today, through the $6-billion investment portfolio of their holding company, Olympia & York Developments Ltd., they control more assets than such corporate giants as Brascan Ltd., Shell Canada Ltd. and Nova Corp. Said Andrew Sarlos, a Toronto investment manager and family friend: "The empire they are building is a monument to ingenuity."

The low-key Reichmanns control such high-profile entities as newsprint giant Abitibi-Price Inc., Calgary-based real estate company Trizec Corp. and a swath of energy companies including Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., Asamera Inc. and Consumers Gas Co. Ltd. And their investment portfolio also includes 41 per cent of oil pipeline company Interhome Energy Inc. of Calgary, 25 per cent of Robert Campeau's diversified real estate empire, Campeau Corp., and 10 per cent of the huge British conglomerate Allied-Lyons PLC.



*First Canadian Place, Toronto: a reputation for quality*

Still, the core of their wealth remains their commercial real estate empire—the world's largest. Through Olympia & York and subsidiaries, they control an estimated 45 million square feet of office space in the United States and Canada, including about 24 million square feet in New York City, where the average annual cost of a square foot of prime space is about $60.

**Bonds:** But analysts also say that the family's huge real estate holdings have played a critical role in its expansion by providing excellent collateral for banks and other lenders. Indeed, last August, the Reichmanns even used Olympia & York's flagship office tower in downtown Toronto, First Canadian Place—which houses the Bank of Montreal—to help guarantee a $475-million bond issue, the largest Canadian corporate bond financing in history, part of which will be used to pay down other debts.

**Giant:** Innovative financing techniques and a knack for restructuring assets have played important roles in the Reichmanns' growth. In 1985, they paid $2.8 billion for 60.2 per cent of Gulf Canada, then sold the refineries and service stations to Petro-Canada, kept the exploration and production company and juggled the other assets. And in March, 1986, they made an unwelcomed bid for liquor giant Hiram Walker Resources Ltd., eventually swapping their 49-per-cent stake for 10 per cent of Allied-Lyons PLC.

More recently, the Reichmanns have capitalized on depressed prices in the wake of the October, 1987, stock market crash and added to their investment holdings. With an eye on eventually acquiring railway development company Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. of Chicago, they picked up 10.6 per cent of the Santa Fe shares, later raising their stake to 19 per cent. In addition, Olympia & York ended up with 25 per cent of Campeau Corp., after providing financing to assist Campeau's takeover of Cincinnati-based Federated Department Stores last February. Gulf, meanwhile, paid $512 million to acquire 87 per cent of Calgary-based Asamera, which has valuable gold interests and oil and gas holdings in Indonesia and the North Sea. And during the past six months, the Reichmanns have upped their Gulf stake to 72.5 per cent from 68 per cent and increased their Abitibi-Price interest to 78 per cent from 73.

The Reichmanns' multi-billion-dollar buying spree during the past two years has raised concerns that they could be overextending themselves by pushing too hard, too fast. But analysts contend that cash flow from their vast real estate holdings will keep debts to a manageable level. And the recent bond issue, which was successfully launched in a sluggish market, has convinced most people familiar with the Reichmanns that their ability to finance further expansion is unimpaired. These days, it seems, even the most prudent bankers are lining up to lend money to the Reichmanns.

**JOHN DeMONT**



PETE CAVE (BOSH JEFFS)

*London's Canary Wharf; Paul Reichmann (below): risking millions on a handshake*

# A FAMILY'S WAY TO WEALTH

## *PREDICTING THE FUTURE IS CRITICAL*

Their personal lives are enigmatic. But when it comes to their business techniques, there is no secret to the Reichmann success. As real estate developers, they are fast, quality builders who emphasize sensitivity to community concerns in an industry more often known for callousness. As investors in control of some of Canada's largest companies, they are hands-off owners who allow management to operate independently. And their astonishing success is mainly inspired by one person: the relentless Paul Reichmann, Olympia & York Developments Ltd.'s intuitive 58-year-old strategist. Said Andrew Sarlos, a prominent Toronto investment dealer and family friend: "For Paul, it is like being a gambler, like being a heroin addict. He cannot stop."

**Values:** The Reichmann way combines Old World and New World values. In an attempt to create a continuing source of wealth for future Reichmann generations, the family has diversified from real estate into major oil-and-gas, forest products and financial services companies that are publicly traded. They own Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., Abitibi-Price Inc. and GW Utilities Ltd. And they have recently bought into non-Canadian companies including Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. Friends and business associates say that their logical approach to business problems is, in part, a result of the discipline learned through their study of the Jewish religious laws contained in the Talmud. And they are willing to invest millions of dollars using only a handshake to seal the deal. But their taste is for bold and speculative operations—such as their $312-million underwriting of Robert Campeau's daring purchase of Federated Stores in the United States last spring. And Paul Reichmann envisions future megaprojects abroad on the scale of his 24-building Canary Wharf development in London. Said Marshall (Mickey) Cohen, Olympia & York's executive in charge of the family's equity investments: "We are risk-takers. We are not intimidated by size."



JEREMY PIC (UPI GROUP)

From the beginning, the brothers have had a genius for anticipating business opportunities. Ralph Reichmann opened a tile-importing business in Toronto in the late 1950s at a time when demand for marble and tile bathrooms had suddenly bloomed. And the brothers quickly demonstrated their real estate flair when they shaved $25,000 from the cost of building a warehouse for the tile store by acting as their own contractors.

**Spectacular:** The Reichmanns emerged in the spotlight for the first time in 1965, when they purchased a package of land next to Toronto's Don Valley Parkway for $25 million and cleverly paid for it by selling off parcels that they did not intend to develop. Paul Reichmann's appetite for increasingly spectacular deals led to the erection of First Canadian Place, Canada's largest bank tower at the time, and the purchase of some New York City office buildings in 1977, several of which were located on Park Avenue.

The move into New York City was inspired. At the time, Manhattan property values were depressed, and other developers predicted a real estate bust. But when the market rebounded more quickly than anyone anticipated and rents doubled, the Reichmanns' shrewd insight stunned their colleagues. That reputation was enhanced when they won the deal to develop the commercial and office portion of New York City's Battery Park into the $1.5-billion World Financial Centre. Said one employee: "When Paul sees an opportunity, boom, he is onto it."

Initially, however, Paul Reichmann said that even he found the huge Canary Wharf project daunting. Canary Wharf is a $7-billion development that will convert 71 acres of derelict docklands into London's third corporate and financial centre. When complete, the project will be twice the size of the Reichmanns' newly opened World Financial Centre in New York City and its available office space will dwarf all five bank complexes in downtown Toronto. The U.S. consortium that initiated the project backed out in July, 1987, concerned that it would be impossible to find enough tenants to fill it. Indeed, when a London-based Citibank executive, Charles Young, first tried to persuade Paul Reichmann to visit the site in February, 1986, Reichmann brushed him off. Recalled Reichmann: "Charles arranged to give me a tour. But I refused to go because I thought it would be a waste of my time."

But after some reflection, Reichmann concluded that the development could be a success if it were upgraded to attract corporate head offices instead of secondary office space as originally planned. Reichmann argued that the strategy had worked for the World Financial Centre in New York City. He predicted an increasingly dynamic economic climate in London when inter-European free trade began in 1992. "I saw in it an extraordinary opportunity to create a new business centre for London, the dominant city of the new single Europe of 1992," said Reichmann. "The centre of London could not provide that. The business area is hemmed in and the facilities are about 70-per-cent outmoded, outdated. I think Canary Wharf will be something like uptown New York. And that was the exciting part that I could not resist."



PANDY MOORE

*Paul Reichmann and close confidant Marshall (Mickey) Cohen: 'relentless'*

**Passion:** Reichmann becomes involved in even the minor details of the family's large undertakings. And Canary Wharf has clearly become an all-consuming passion. He now spends a large portion of his time overseeing the project. Last week, while some other members of the family attended a gala opening for their World Financial Centre, Reichmann remained at the London construction site to discuss the layout of Canary Wharf's parks and plazas with staff.

The Reichmanns usually demand a conservative design for their projects—one that they claim appeals to major corporate tenants. At Canary Wharf, Paul and Albert were originally concerned about the exterior cladding of the 50-storey obelisk-shaped tower designed by New Haven, Conn.-based architect Cesar Pelli. "Both Albert and Paul like stone and dislike far-out design," recalled Pelli. "But I proposed stainless steel because it would be London's first skyscraper and should be of the 21st century. It took Paul a while to imagine it."

The brothers had also resisted Pelli's advanced design for the World Financial Centre—four towers, each topped by a different geometric shape. They had wanted something closer to the simple rectangular, white-marble block design of their landmark First Canadian Place in Toronto. But Ron Soskolne, vice-president of design for Olympia & York, helped persuade the brothers that Pelli's "timeless" concept better meshed with New York City's architecture.

Indeed, the New York City buildings have attracted such prominent tenants as Merrill Lynch & Co., Dow Jones & Co. and American Express Co. And at the gala opening last week, the buildings received considerable praise. Said John Kluge, a billionaire from Charlottesville, Va., who owns cellular-telephone operations, a film production company and the Ponderosa restaurant chain: "The centre reminded me of Egypt and the pyramids. The design arrests your eye."

**Prestige:** Typically, the Reichmanns spared no expense to enhance their latest buildings' prestige. The focal point of the World Financial Centre is a $50-million winter garden with a grove of palm trees. Paul Reichmann, in fact, ignored several suggestions to make it less grandiose.

Philip Reichmann, Albert's blue-eyed son who is in his early 30s, seems to have the same instincts as the older generation. In charge of retail leasing for the new World Financial Centre, Philip said that only top fashion retailers, not chains, should have space in the shopping concourses. Indeed, he succeeded in attracting Barneys, one of New York City's top fashion clothiers, for the centre.

Unlike many real estate developers, the Reichmanns also spend time and money on polishing their image. In 1978, the mayor of Boston offered to help smooth the way for the Reichmanns to design a large modern office tower by personally handling the outcry from historical preservation groups that were opposed to the project. Instead, the brothers chose to redesign the building, agreeing to local demands to leave a large historic L-shaped block intact. "Most developers would go with what the politicians wanted," said Soskolne, who was extensively involved with the project. "But the Reichmanns considered how they wanted to enter Boston—as developers out to rape the city or as developers who have sensitivity."

**Lustre:** To add some lustre to their public image in London, the Reichmanns recruited Charles Young from Citibank. Moreover, the company has also helped establish a centre to train unemployed people from the dockland area in construction trades. And it has also pledged to provide 2,000 jobs within the local community. Indeed, if Olympia & York fails to fulfil that job quota, it has pledged to pay $15,400 for every job under the 2,000 promised.

But, while generous with communities, the Reichmanns are tightfisted at the negotiating table. Discussions with American Express about leasing a World Financial Centre

## THE BROTHERS COMBINE OLD WORLD AND NEW WORLD VALUES

tower lasted 15 months And Sanford Weill, president of American Express at the time, said that he marvelled at Paul Reichmann's capacity to remember everything discussed at previous bargaining sessions without notes Said Weill to *Maclean's* "He is very tough and very, very smart."

Olympia & York is a lean organization in which even junior employees have access to the Reichmann brothers—even though the family ultimately makes all the decisions Michael Dennis, a former Toronto city housing official who joined the company in 1979, claims that a new executive's main task during the first three months is to absorb the Reichmann values Said Dennis "Both Paul and Albert are teachers Paul would ask how I would deal with a problem, we would debate it back and forth. That way they inculcate their philosophy and approach." But after that indoctrination, employees are expected to operate as efficiently as the Reichmanns themselves and to be capable of handling a myriad of different business problems at the same time. "Paul does not understand if you have not done something in the time that he expects," said Camille Douglas, a senior vice-president for corporate financing "He calls you up every day and asks you if it is done. And if not, why not." Added Charles Young "Paul says that he has no problem with executives who make mistakes. But he has problems with executives who do not learn from their mistakes."

**Demanding:** But while the Reichmanns seem to be demanding employers, Douglas and others claim that the brothers inspire them to do their best work. Said Douglas "Paul sets an intellectual challenge. He once asked me whether a real estate loan involving hundreds of millions of dollars could have its principal repayment in yen to save interest. It turned out to be a great idea and it worked" That challenging environment is perhaps partly responsible for the Reichmanns proven ability to recruit top-notch corporate talent The equity investment staff, headed by Mickey Cohen, consists mainly of accountants, sometimes lured from the public sector Over the years, that team, along with investment bankers in Toronto and New York City and Davies Ward & Beck, Olympia & York's Toronto-based merger and acquisition lawyers, has masterminded a series of brilliant corporate manoeuvres that have helped to fuel Olympia & York's growth. One of the most notable the complex 1987 reorganization of Gulf Canada into several entities, which subsequently increased the share value of the assets to $30 from $15



RUDY H. WOOD/FYI CAMP

*Santa Fe railway: an international foundation for future growth*

But the Reichmanns have also made miscalculations Toronto investment manager Andrew Sarlos said that Olympia & York at the time paid too much to acquire both Gulf Canada Ltd. and Abitibi-Price Inc. Continuing low commodity prices have depressed the cash flow of resource-based companies And some analysts have said that the plunge in crude-oil prices to below $15.27 a barrel in the past month has made the Reichmanns' Gulf investment increasingly questionable. He added. "Lesser people would have gone broke. But they have the holding power to allow time to prove the value of their purchases"

**Targets:** Equally troublesome has been their failure to fully communicate with the management of potential takeover targets. Paul Reichmann acknowledged publicly that thet was the reason the attempted friendly takeover of Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. in 1986 went seriously astray Said Reichmann "My brother and I goofed somewhere along the line. A misunderstanding developed." A critical mistake was the Reichmanns' failure to quash reports throughout the financial community that they might sell the prize of the Hiram Walker empire—its lucrative distillery—to Seagrams Distillers Ltd once Olympia & York controlled the company. The Hiram Walker management, in a clear attempt to prevent the business from falling into the hands of a key rival, sold the distillery to the British firm Allied-Lyons PLC. In the end, Olympia & York succeeded in holding on to 49 per cent of the distillery through a joint venture with Allied, but only after a long series of strongly fought court battles Said Paul Reichmann at the time "Had we known it would be unfriendly, we would not have gone near it. It is not our style"

**Hostile:** Indeed, Garfield Emerson, the Reichmanns' chief merger and acquisition lawyer at Davies Ward & Beck, claims that the family's reputation as hostile corporate aggressors, as a result of the Hiram Walker battle, is undeserved Emerson said that the Reichmanns were highly reluctant to pursue legal action against Hiram Walker management and that they agreed to only on his advice Emerson told *Maclean's* "They are not bust-up artists nor corporate raiders. I do not know if you can find better partners to be in business with."

Although the Reichmanns' business ventures are flamboyant, they abhor the idea of flaunting personal wealth. *Fortune* magazine once described them as "so colorless that they are colorful" The family even resisted buying a corporate jet until six months ago, when the Canary Wharf project necessitated its purchase. Their devout Orthodox Jewish faith also continues to set them apart from the rest of the business establishment. They eat only kosher business meals and they stop all work on Jewish holidays and on the Jewish sabbath which begins at sundown on Friday. The Reichmanns continue to do things their own way, which means they are likely growing richer by the minute

*Philip Reichmann: image*



REMA J. FINANCIAL POST

**ANN WALMSLEY** *with D'ARCY JENISH in New York City*





# BIG DOLLAR BATTLE

## THE REICHMANNS PRESS A LIBEL SUIT

It is one of the biggest, most complex and closely watched libel actions ever launched in Canada Last January, Albert, Paul and Ralph Reichmann, as well as their mother, Renée, and their multibillion-dollar company, Olympia & York Developments Ltd., sued Toronto Life Publishing Co. over an article published in *Toronto Life* last November, which tries to document the prewar and wartime sources of the Reichmann family's fortune.

*Toronto Life* editor Marq de Villiers, freelance Toronto writer Elaine Dewar, *Toronto Life* owners Key Publishers Co Ltd. and CUC Ltd. are also defendants in the $102-million lawsuit But family head Paul Reichmann denied that the issue is one of a large business empire against a small magazine company Said Reichmann about initiating the large libel action "Someone would tell me [that it was a] mistake to sue and do this thing I'm not surprised at that opinion but I'm certain that when the trial is concluded that people will realize we were right."



PHOTOGRAPHY BY LORRAINE PASOY

*De Villiers: a lawsuit that could go on for years*

**Order:** The case is still at a preliminary stage Statements of claim and defence have been filed with the Supreme Court of Ontario, as well as a further response, known as a reply, by the Reichmann plaintiffs So far, the Reichmanns have succeeded in obtaining a court order compelling Dewar to release her extensive interview notes, although she was permitted to block out names of confidential sources However, the matter is still one of dispute, with the extent of the deletions also being contested

And last week, lawyers for the Reichmanns also applied for the court's permission to try the *Toronto Life* case together with a related suit against *The Toronto Sun* and *Sun* columnist Diane Francis Just prior to the article's publication, Francis wrote a column referring briefly to some of its contents If the request to try the two cases together is granted, the Reichmanns will be exposed to only one set of examinations by opposing lawyers rather than two In addition, the *Sun* would be involved in a much larger, more costly and lengthy proceeding over a complex article, instead of a simpler action over a 500-word column. *The Toronto Sun* has vigorously opposed the application. So far, preliminary, out-of-court examinations of the parties, known as examinations for discovery, are scheduled to begin in November

If an out-of-court settlement cannot be reached, a definitive conclusion to the dispute could take a very long time Lawyers say that the case, with appeals, could drag on for five or six years and that the trial itself will not even begin for at least another one or two years.

**Charge:** The cost of such an extended lawsuit could be very significant Senior lawyers routinely charge more than $200 per hour, and up to $1,500 to $2,000 per day for court time If the Reichmann case goes to trial, legal fees may well exceed $1 million for each side Indeed, any damages that are finally awarded may be far less than total legal fees. Despite the size of the claim, lawyers say that an award of more than $1 million would be very unlikely

The highest libel award ever upheld by a Canadian court is $135,000, given last June to Montreal civic politician Gerald Snyder in his suit against the Montreal *Gazette*. An award of almost $1 million was made against CTV Television Network Ltd in a suit brought by waste-management firm Walker Bros. Quarries Ltd , but the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled in 1986 that the amount was too high and sent the award back for reassessment by a lower court No new award has yet been made

*Carson: 'it is an absolutely fabulous story'*



*Toronto Life* editor de Villiers confirmed that the magazine carries libel insurance of about $1 million but said that he has "no fears whatever about *Toronto Life* going down" Added de Villiers "The Reichmanns have not emerged with diminished reputations, but, nonetheless, it is not pleasant being sued by people with millions of dollars"

**Task:** The Reichmanns have retained investigators to retrace much of Dewar's extensive research They have tried to find the individuals interviewed by Dewar and to reinterview them, a task that could involve travel to several countries, including Hungary, France, Morocco, Israel and the United States Court documents filed by the Reichmanns' lawyers in response to the statement of defence contain several references that suggest many of

# A DISCUSSION OF THE REICHMANN PAST IS HOTLY CONTESTED IN COURT

Dewar's key sources were reinterviewed.

Reaction to the suit ranges from support from some members of the Jewish community to outrage from many writers and publishers. Soon after publication of the Dewar story, *The Toronto Sun* and *The Globe and Mail* were also sued by the Reichmann brothers following a column in the *Sun* and an article in the *Globe* that both referred to the Dewar article. According to the claim against *The Globe and Mail*, the *Globe* article is libellous because it suggests that the Reichmann lawsuits are aimed at suppressing publication of information concerning the Reichmann family's past. Since that time, few articles have appeared that refer to the suit except those chronicling its slow progress through court.

**Libel:** Under Canadian law, any publication that repeats libellous information is responsible for the libel to the same extent as the original publisher. In libel cases where the injured party has established that the information complained of could be perceived as libellous, the onus to prove the truth of disputed statements falls on the defendants. Normally, that places the burden to prove the truth of certain statements on those making them, often journalists.

But under American law, the burden of proving that disputed information is incorrect lies with those most likely to know, the plaintiffs. In addition, public figures in the United States are given less protection from libel than ordinary citizens. Their activities are viewed as being available for wide public comment, and unless it is shown that such comment is motivated by malice, libel against a public figure is difficult to prove.

Some Canadian experts say that the Canadian law has the effect of unduly chilling public comment. Richard Dearden, an Ottawa libel lawyer, said that the Canadian law is "absolutely too restrictive for the media who are reporting on public figures; robust public opinion is inhibited." But many Canadian editors deny that the Reichmann-initiated litigation has influenced them. Said *Globe and Mail* managing editor Geoffrey Stevens: "There is no sense of oppression here. I don't feel in any way intimidated about doing other pieces on the Reichmanns." He added: "So much of good reporting attracts libel notices because people want to shut you up." And said Ian Urquhart, managing editor of *The Toronto Star*: "I don't think that we have backed off on a single story because of the *Toronto Life* situation. We haven't been chilled."

Other procedures in the *Toronto Life* suit relate to an as-yet-unpublished book about the Reichmanns, also written by Dewar. Lawyers for the Reichmanns have succeeded in obtaining court orders compelling Dewar to release copies of the manuscript of the book to them. They are now also seeking the computer disk on which the book was written. Titled *Absolute Trust: The Reichmanns' Rise to Wealth and Power*, the 400-page book will be published by Random House of Canada Ltd., although Random editor Edward Carson would not say when.



*Paul Reichmann (left) with his father Samuel in 1969: an award of $1 million considered unlikely*

The company has libel insurance, but Carson said that he is not waiting for the outcome of the trial to publish. He added: "I bought the book long before the article was published. The reason then and the reason now is that it is an absolutely fabulous story." However, New York City-based Viking Press, which expressed interest in publishing the book in the United States, withdrew after the libel suit was initiated and does not plan to publish.

The Dewar article contains many references to the Reichmann family's position in the Jewish community, especially the Orthodox community, both in Canada and during their residence in Europe and Morocco up until the end of the Second World War. They are devout Orthodox Jews with a wide reputation for generous philanthropy among Orthodox organizations. Several members of the Toronto Jewish community discount any negative effect caused by the article. Martin Lockshin is an Orthodox Jew and a director of the Hebrew program at York University in North York, Ont. Lockshin said that the Reichmanns are "wonderful, generous people who have done great things for the Jewish community." He added that the Dewar article has "not had an appreciable effect" on the way the family is perceived by the Orthodox community.

**Success:** Gunther Plaut, a senior scholar at Toronto's largest synagogue, Holy Blossom Temple, said that he has not heard the article discussed in months, and that it left the Reichmanns' reputation unsullied. Said Plaut: "When the topic turns to the Reichmanns, the talk is of their fabulous success and their munificence to charitable causes. One hears of their scrupulous honesty and their ethical behavior."

It is clear that as the case progresses, the positions on both sides of that widely followed lawsuit will come under greater and greater scrutiny. Many important issues of libel law will be addressed and, if the case proceeds to trial, possibly resolved. But whatever the outcome, it is likely that the reverberations of the dispute will have a lasting effect on Canadian libel law and on the Canadian journalists who must work within its rules.

PATRICIA CHISHOLM







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TELEVISION

# Cod on the box

*A Newfie comedy troupe attacks sacred cows*

CODCO
*(CBC, Thursday, 9 30 p m.)*

Good satire often has to skirt the boundaries of bad taste in order to succeed Newfoundland's CODCO comedy troupe has been thriving on that challenge for 15 years, taking its mockery of cherished institutions and beliefs to sometimes startling extremes In its new 11-part series of half-hour shows now on CBC TV, *Codco* keeps up that irreverent tradition In one sketch, ecclesiastical media consultants urge the Pope to enliven the Catholic church's image with "fresh, down-home content " Among their proposals a television situation comedy based on the series *Three's Company*, in which Jesus Christ shares an apartment with two buxom female angels. That wilful iconoclasm, while likely to offend some viewers, frequently raises the *Codco* series above the tedious level of most TV comedy—and into a bizarre world all its own

Although the slick opening credits suggest an outport version of *Saturday Night Live*, the satirical range of *Codco*'s five writer-performers knows few geographical limits In one sequence, Greg Malone portrays Ronald Reagan as a cheerful simpleton dazzled by the ultimate acting challenge the role of American president And in another, Greg Malone and Tommy Sexton savagely caricature American TV evangelists Jim and Tammy Bakker. Even CBC president Pierre Juneau receives a sharp lampooning when an actor portraying him offers to tell dirty jokes on the show. The series' best moments, however, come when the actors fashion their own more down-to-earth characters. Cathy Jones is memorable as a homemaker who finds a dark cloud behind every bit of good fortune—even when her son wins the Pulitzer Prize. "That's going to be up in his room with socks all over it," she complains.

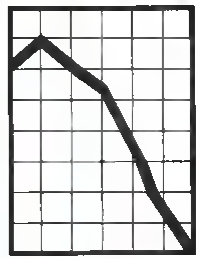
Directed by *SCTV*'s John Blanchard and coproduced by the CBC with Halifax's Salter Street Films, *Codco* is frequently scattershot in approach A violent parody of the 1950s situation comedy *Leave it to Beaver* mistakes shock value for humor, while another sketch about homosexual lawyers is embarrassing Still, *Codco*'s comic gambits exceed all expectations One program is devoted entirely to a St. John's con man who masquerades as an Italian show-business impresario named Ricardo Huerta Huerta's schemes, which include directing a movie called *Everything Feels Spongy* in his landlady's basement, are invariably doomed But the character's grand illusions sustain him, and Andy Jones's deft performance renders him at once poignant and oddly funny At such moments, *Codco*'s willingness to take risks pays off handsomely in laughter

DAVID TODD



*Mary Walsh, Malone, Andy Jones, Sexton, Cathy Jones: a bizarre world*

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BOOKS

# Married to the mob

*Two authors offer tours of the underworld*

When CBC TV aired its eye-opening 1977 documentary series *Connections*, it stirred widespread interest in the workings of organized crime. A multibillion-dollar industry that includes illegal gambling, drug trafficking, prostitution and extortion, it thrives even during economic recessions. In two new books, James Dubro, author of *Mob Mistress* (Macmillan, $24.95), and Réal Simard, co-author with Quebec journalist Michel Vastel of *The Nephew* (Prentice Hall, $22.95), bring impressive credentials to a discussion of underworld activity. Dubro was research director for *Connections* and later wrote two investigative books on the Canadian Mafia, 1985's *Mob Rule* and 1987's *King of the Mob*. Simard's account relies primarily on a single authoritative source: himself. For almost a decade, he was a hit man and chief lieutenant of Quebec Mafia kingpin Frank Cotroni. Both Dubro's and Simard's books focus on an insider who turns informer.

Dubro's *Mob Mistress* is the true story of Shirley Ryce, an attractive divorced housewife from Hamilton. Between 1962 and 1979, Ryce led a double life: a mother of three, she was also the girlfriend of various members of the Papalia crime family. Headed by Johnny Papalia, the family was one of the Hamilton area's leading underworld organizations. It was a life of dark nightclubs, discreet hotel rooms and weekend shopping in Manhattan. But Ryce became increasingly annoyed by the family's hypocritical morality and indifference to events outside its members' narrow interests. After 17 years, Ryce told Dubro, she had concluded that "life wasn't that bloody exciting with the mob." As for sex, the promiscuous Ryce recounts, "I had to fantasize to make it interesting."

The author writes that Ryce's disillusionment coincided with a growing desire to heal what she called her "split personality" and motivated her to turn informer. In 1980, she helped police gather evidence to convict two members of the Papalia organization. Subsequently given a new identity, Ryce now lives in an unnamed Canadian city.

*Mob Mistress* is a fast but slight read. It suffers from a heroine who, despite the occasional insightful wisecrack, lacks serious introspection. The book's titillating subject matter—the mob at play—fails to live up to expectations. It is clear that what makes criminals and their associates interesting is the way they go about their work—not the time they spend in bed or in bars.





MACLEAN'S/THE GLOBE AND MAIL

*Ryce; Simard (below): informers who played a key role in the fight against organized crime*

*The Nephew*, by Réal Simard and Michel Vastel—first published in French in 1987—offers a more interesting account of the transformation of a former Mafia associate. That is largely because the elegant hit man, Simard, comes across as a more complex person than Shirley Ryce. Simard grew up in the 1950s and 1960s in Montreal's tough East End, where his uncle, a club owner and onetime wrestler, introduced him to crime boss Cotroni. Simard found the money, excitement and sense of belonging in the Montreal underworld irresistible. He called Cotroni "Uncle," while Cotroni referred to the young French-Canadian as his son.

Simard coolly killed five men for his boss before a botched gangland hit landed him a life sentence in Quebec's Archambault penitentiary in 1984. Then, less than two years later, an improbable combination of books by Shirley MacLaine, psychotherapy and a romance with a prison volunteer led to Simard's apparent rehabilitation when he was 36. In exchange for a reduced sentence for second-degree murder and the possibility of parole in 1993, Simard testified against his former mob associates. In 1987, his evidence led to major convictions against them.

Simard and Vastel's book offers an intimate close-up of the Canadian mob scene. But many details of Simard's life—from his treatment by his abusive father to his difficult struggle to go straight—seem calculated to win reader sympathy. In the end, Simard's conversion from hit man to celebrity-author appears somewhat self-serving. The final chapter of *The Nephew*—a kind of postprison fantasy in which Simard imagines himself as a public relations man for a ski manufacturer—is more otherworld than underworld.

The Crown's deals with insiders such as Ryce and Simard and its efforts to protect them against retaliation clearly raise serious moral and social issues. Still, both books show the key role of such informers in the fight against organized crime. And, to some readers, both may constitute credible evidence that even mob mistresses and nephews can some day grow up and leave the Family.

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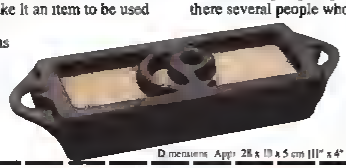
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BOOKS

# Wrestling with doubt

## *Rick Salutin's first novel creates a memorable hero*

**A MAN OF LITTLE FAITH**
*By Rick Salutin*
*(McClelland and Stewart, 296 pages, $24.95)*

In contemporary English-language fiction, men of little faith are the rule rather than the exception. Alienation is more or less assumed to be the lot of the modern hero, who seldom ventures to question his fate. In the age of absurdity, the novelist who explicitly confronts such capital-letter themes as The Meaning of Life risks disaster, not to mention a breach of good literary taste. Within that context of scepticism, Rick Salutin's first novel emerges as a bracing and provocative intellectual adventure. *A Man of Little Faith* is not lively storytelling of the conventional kind, being a portrait of one man's wrestling with his soul. But Salutin attacks the Big Questions of life with wit and gusto and creates a vivid central character who sticks in the mind.

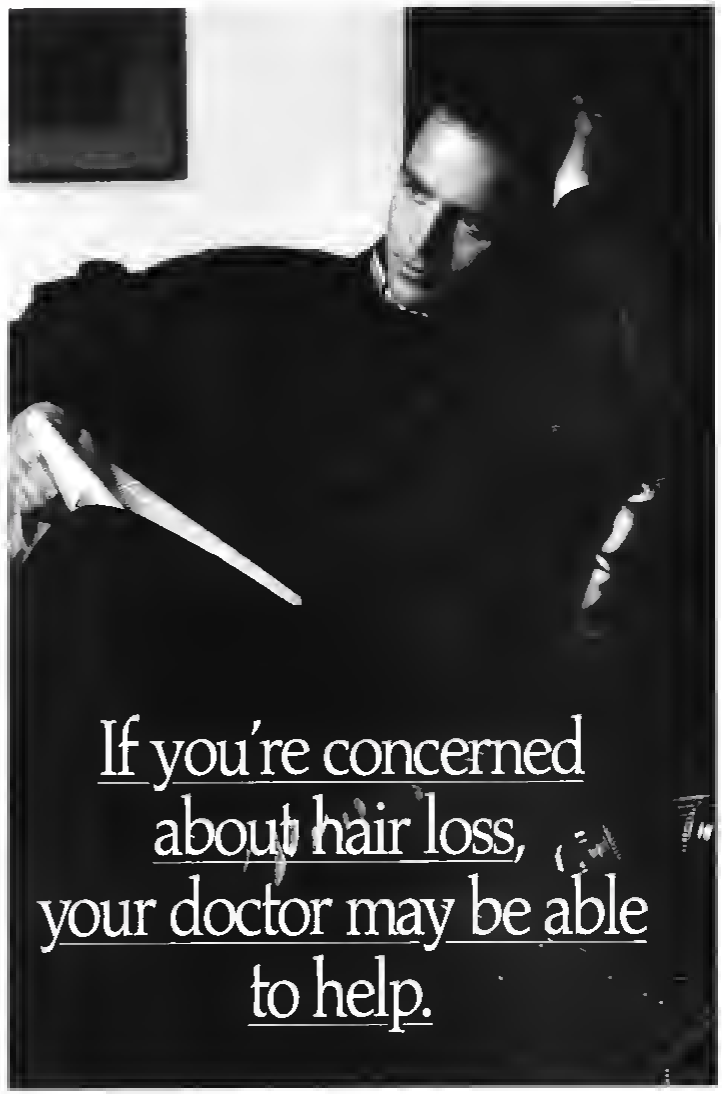
The hero, Oskar, is a German-born Jew who narrowly escapes death in the Holocaust and who, after the war, becomes a teacher in Toronto. He is unable to find meaning in career, relationships, politics or religion and he is consumed with envy of those who can. In a series of small, poetically described epiphanies, which take place in locations as diverse as a kibbutz in Israel and an anti-Semitic classroom in Alberta, he does occasionally transcend his deep sense of disconnection. But, more typically, he asks a distinguished scholar and friend "What's the point of being Jewish, if it isn't any trouble?"

It is that provocative question that Oskar poses to the contented, affluent congregation whose children he instructs at a synagogue school. To a group ostensibly intent on cultural assimilation, Oskar is a disturbing reminder of Jewish heritage darkened by persecution and rich with intellectual ferment.

A playwright and left-wing journalist who has criticized what he sees as the complacency of the Jewish community, Salutin adopts a gentler tone in the novel. In fact, the community reveres Oskar, who provides a profound point of connection to the past. Although short on personal fulfilment, his life attains meaning within the larger context of Jewish tradition. In the end, *A Man of Little Faith* is a tribute to teachers, to the loneliness they face and to the light they shed for others.

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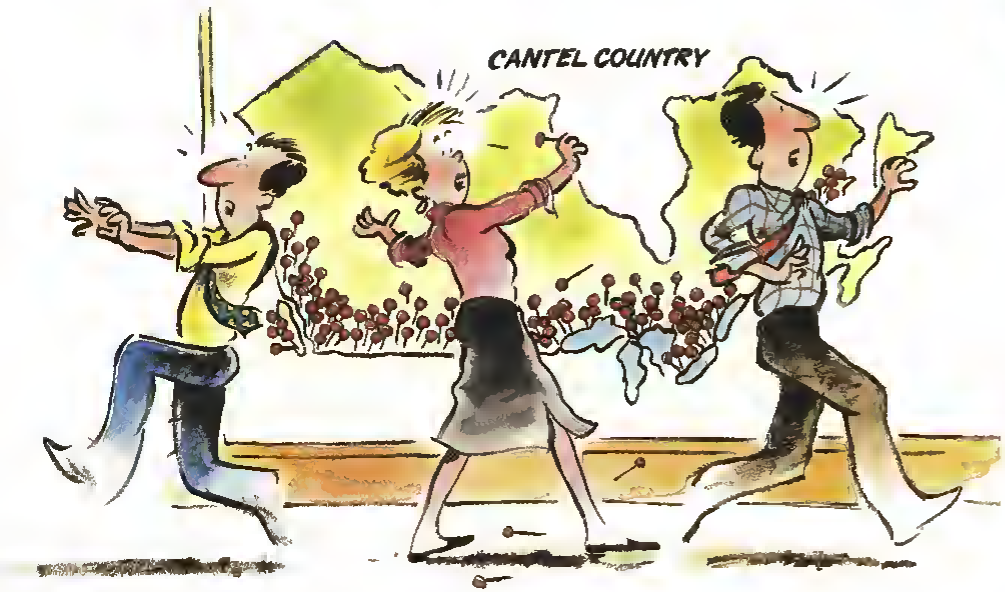
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*Reciting the Lord's Prayer: problems with allowing students to opt out*

**EDUCATION**

# Ritual disagreement

## *The emotional issue of mandatory prayer*

In January, 1986, Christopher Tait, then a 17-year-old high-school student in MacGregor, Man., complained to the province's human-rights commission about the rules governing the prayers that were said every day at his school. Tait, who described himself as an atheist, said that he did not wish to listen to a broadcast of the Lord's Prayer in his classroom each morning. Nor did he want to exercise the only alternative permitted under the rules, which was to stand in the hall until the prayer and other opening exercises in the class were finished. School authorities worked out a temporary compromise, allowing Tait to go to another room during prayers. At the time, said Tait: "I thought we would have the issue resolved before I graduated from high school." But 2½ years later, Tait, now a third-year political science student at the University of Winnipeg, is still waiting for a final decision in his case—and for a resolution to the emotionally charged debate over the place of prayer in the province's public schools.

Mandatory school prayers are a contentious and emotional issue in Ontario and British Columbia as well. In both provinces, critics have launched court actions under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, arguing that religious rituals have no place in public classrooms and that the alternative—allowing students to leave the room during prayers and Bible readings—is discriminatory and painful for the students involved. Said John Stinson, director of the Manitoba Association for Rights and Liberties, which plans to file a constitutional challenge on the issue this month: "It is usually kids from visible minority families who choose to opt out—kids who are often singled out anyway—and it is very harmful to them."

The Ontario Court of Appeal accepted that argument last month when it struck down a regulation under the provincial Education Act that compelled school boards to hold daily religious exercises. The court ruled that mandatory prayer is an infringement of the right to freedom of conscience and religion and shows an "insensitive approach" to minority groups. The court noted that no matter how sensitive school officials are toward children who do not want to participate in prayers, "peer pressures" exist on those who do not participate.

The Ontario action, initiated by a group of Sudbury parents in April, 1985, was supported by the League for Human Rights of B'nai Brith Canada, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. Lawyers for the Sudbury board of education and the Ontario government argued that most Ontarians want daily prayer and that the regulation did not infringe on charter guarantees of religious freedom. Even if it did, argued government lawyer Blenus Wright, mandatory prayer should still be legal under the charter as a reasonable limit in a "free and democratic society." However, the province decided last week not to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Although daily prayer has technically been compulsory in British Columbia since 1944, most schools have abandoned the practice. But others continue to hold daily prayers, and some institutions in the province designate themselves as Christian schools. Now, the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association is fighting the prayers provision of the province's School Act on behalf of two parents. One of them is Joan Russow, who moved from Vancouver to Victoria in 1981 and found that her three children were required to take part in morning prayer and Bible readings in their elementary-school classrooms. Russow said that she decided to launch a challenge because she believes that mandatory prayer violates Canada's multicultural nature. John Dixon, president of the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association, said that his organization plans to proceed with a challenge before the B.C. Supreme Court this week, despite assurances from B.C. Education Minister Anthony Brummet that the requirement will be dropped from the act when it is revised next spring.

It could be many years more before the issues before courts across the country are resolved. In the meantime, school boards in Manitoba, where boards have the right to opt out of the Schools Act's required scripture readings and the Lord's Prayer in classrooms each day, will continue to make their own rules. In Ontario, the situation is more complicated. The regulation requiring school prayer was the only clause in the Education Act that made religious exercises mandatory. When the courts struck that clause down, the province chose to rely on another optional clause in the act that local authorities can implement. That clause specifies that opening or closing exercises must include *O Canada* and may include *God Save the Queen* or other elements. That, declared Ontario's minister of education, Christopher Ward, is sufficient to allow school boards to keep prayers in their schools if they wish to, providing that "any readings or prayers reflect the multicultural realities and traditions of Ontario society" and one religion is not given "a position of primacy." But for Tait—and others like him—even that may prove to be too much classroom religion.

**ANN FINLAYSON** *with* **DEBORRA SCHUG** *in Vancouver and* **DOUG SMITH** *in Winnipeg*

# The Gretzky magic

## *Los Angeles celebrates its newest star*

The first owner of the Los Angeles Kings hockey club, Canadian Jack Kent Cooke, once compared the arena he built for his team to the Roman Colosseum. But through their 21-season history, the Kings have borne more resemblance to martyrs than lions. The National Hockey League team has never made it into the Stanley Cup finals. And last season was no different, with a promising offence let down by a floundering defence. By the season's end, with attendance flagging, the consistently destitute franchise had lost an estimated $6 million. But on Aug. 9, the club's new owner, Bruce McNall, bought a gladiator called Wayne Gretzky from the Edmonton Oilers for $18 million. And on Oct. 6, the opening night of the Kings' regular season, the Forum finally began living up to Cooke's wishful billing.

Gretzky led his new team in an 8-2 mauling of the Detroit Red Wings. But before the game started, even before singer Roy Orbison had a chance to sing the national anthem, a packed house—with comedian John Candy, television and movie star Michael J. Fox and actress Goldie Hawn in attendance—stood and cheered for a full minute after Gretzky appeared for his first game with his familiar number 99 sewn on a new black, white and silver Kings jersey. After the game, a beaming McNall, who also owns a film production company, said, "It was like a movie script."

With the Kings winning all of their first four games, the Gretzky magic seemed well worth his eight-year, $24-million contract. Season-ticket sales, which last year stood at a dismal 3,500, have jumped above 9,000. Newspaper coverage of the opening of the season in Los Angeles—in past years hockey stories wound up buried in the back pages—was right next to news of the National League's Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team on the first page of the sports section, and even made page 1 of the Los Angeles *Herald Examiner* the day after Game 1. But then never before had the Kings, who have usually ranked among the last-place NHL teams, attracted a sellout crowd for opening night. "When I first started following the team here," said expatriate Canadian Candy, "the Kings were in 18th place. Last year, they started to make some nice moves, but they were still short. Tonight, we all breathed a sigh of relief."

Gretzky, at first looking odd not sporting the Oilers' orange, white and blue colors, soon made the black and silver his own, displaying all of the prowess that led him and his Edmonton teammates to four Stanley Cups between 1984 and 1988. He scored the Kings' first goal of the opening game on his first shot on goal at 12:54 in the first period and followed up with three assists. Throughout the game, Gretzky demonstrated all of the balletic grace and skill that have made him the most valuable player in the history of hockey. "We got beaten in every department in the last 30 minutes of the game," said Red Wings coach Jacques Demers. "Gretzky, what he does to that team, without exaggerating, is make everyone 20-per-cent better. The Red Wing team is a good team but they came at us like I haven't seen for a long time. They made things happen. That is the influence of Wayne—making everyone play to their ability."




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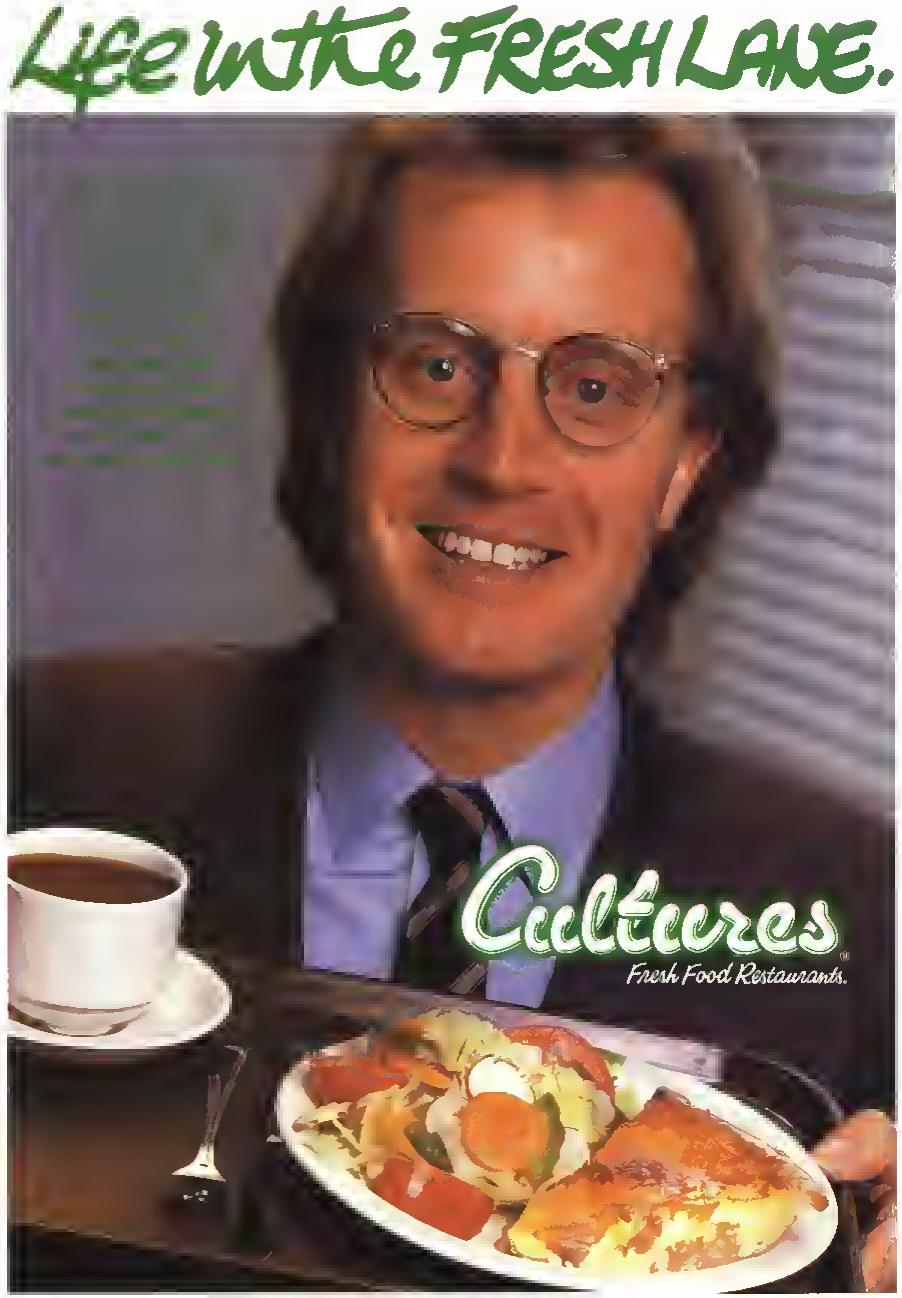
***Gretzky: showing the grace and skill that have made him hockey's most valuable player***

Gretzky's teammates spoke like the converted. "You are playing with the greatest player in the world," said centre Bernie Nicholls, a Haliburton, Ont., native who scored one goal and three assists in the first game. "He is out there playing his best, and you don't want to disappoint him." Left-winger Luc Robitaille, a Montrealer, who scored three goals, said: "The spirit on this team is unbelievable. You know Wayne's going to work hard on every shift. You always get a chance when you play with him so you just go in and get those rebounds."

One of the most dramatically improved performances came from Bob Carpenter, a 25-year-old left winger from Massachusetts. Kings coach Robbie Ftorek wanted to trade Carpenter after his dismal play last season. But when Gretzky arrived in Los Angeles he took personal charge of training Carpenter. Gretzky's efforts paid off when Carpenter, playing on 99's left wing, deftly dodged opposing players to score a picture-perfect goal against the Red Wings, as well as getting two assists. "It feels like you've just won the lottery all by yourself," said a glowing Carpenter afterward. Noted teacher Gretzky: "All he wants to do is play hockey and be left alone. If he's playing well, we're going to win a lot of games."

Winning is seen as the most important thing in Los Angeles, many of whose eight million residents hail from elsewhere and find it difficult to root for a losing team just because it is local. As a result, the Kings last year ranked ninth in popularity among athletic teams in the city, after eight professional and college baseball, basketball and football





teams. But owner McNall, a wealthy businessman who began operating a coin importing business at the age of 15, gained control of the Kings last March and vowed to reverse their fortunes. To help achieve that goal, McNall parted with $18 million, Kings centre Jimmy Carson and left-winger Martin Gelinas in return for Oilers defenceman Marty McSorley, centre Mike Krushelnyski and Gretzky. "I've got to do something radical to sell hockey in L.A.," McNall said at the time. "And there's no name in hockey like Wayne Gretzky." Agreed Kings promotions director David Hersbenson: "Los Angeles is a city that loves winners. Gretzky was the cherry on top of the sundae."

Since arriving in Los Angeles, Gretzky—whose West Coast friends already include Fox and *Growing Pains* star Alan Thicke—appears to have recovered from the tearful melancholia of his farewell Edmonton news conference in August. He and his pregnant wife, actress Janet Jones—she is due to give birth around Christmas—have bought a house in the hilly suburb of Encino, a slapshot away from singer Michael Jackson's opulent residence. At a Meet-the-Kings gala two weeks ago at Los Angeles's Chasen's restaurant, a tanned Gretzky mingled amiably with the glitterati: Milton Berle, Leif Garrett and Neil Diamond ate Chasen's famous chili from the same pot as the wunderkind from Brantford, Ont. "Get a good immigration lawyer," Michael J. Fox told him. "Get paid in American dollars," added Thicke. Gretzky laughed easily.

But if Gretzky has put Edmonton behind him, Edmonton has not shaken off the memory of its best-known export. On the night of the Kings' opener, patrons of the Sidetrack café, five blocks from number 99's abandoned condominium, insisted that the television channel be switched from a crucial National League pennant game. As Gretzky scored his first goal, the crowd cheered as loudly as it had for sprinter Ben Johnson's short-lived gold-medal victory at the Olympics two weeks earlier. "It's great to see Wayne do well there," said one regular. "The Oilers are still going to take the cup, but the trade's been great for hockey."

The Oilers are beginning to recover from the initial animosity displayed by fans after the trade. Of the 134 people who initially cancelled their season's tickets after the trade, about half changed their minds after talks with the Oilers' promotions department. Last week, at the Northlands Coliseum, before a crowd 180 people short of a sellout, the team easily won its opening game against the New York Islanders, 5-1, with former King Jimmy Carson scoring twice. "We certainly have enough guys left who know the feeling of winning the Stanley Cup," said captain Mark Messier. "We know what it took and we can do it again."

While Gretzky won new hearts and the Oilers recaptured old ones, another great name in hockey, Guy Lafleur, was starting over again with the New York Rangers at the grand old age of 37. Lafleur, who quit a heavy smoking habit to return to the ice, threw himself wholeheartedly into his resurrected career. After four regular season games, Lafleur had failed to score a goal as the Rangers—who finished fourth in the six-team Patrick Division last year—began with one win, one tie and two losses. But Lafleur was delighted to be back in the game. "I felt like an 18-year-old trying to make the team," he said. "When I first started, I didn't know what to expect. But my legs and skating are still good. I'm working on my timing. I'm not getting my shot off as quickly but I'm working on it." General manager Phil Esposito, 46, who played one of his best seasons with the Rangers when he was 37, expressed cautious enthusiasm. Lafleur, he said, "worked his butt off in training camp. Maybe his talent isn't as good as it was when he was 21. But I wouldn't write him off."

Gretzky-like in his ability to rally a team and excite fans, Lafleur led the Montreal Canadiens to four consecutive Stanley Cups between 1976 and 1979. Before his scoring ability faded, "The Flower" won the Most Valuable Player award twice and led the league in scoring between 1975 and 1978. After quitting hockey in 1984, Lafleur took an $80,000-a-year public relations job with the Canadiens but quit that too, saying, "I don't want to be a secretary."

Last month, after being rejected by the Kings and the Red Wings, Lafleur signed a one-year contract for an estimated $275,000 with the New York Rangers. In seven preseason exhibition games, the balding Lafleur scored once and got four assists. Crowds around the circuit welcomed his return with the old chant of "Guy! Guy! Guy!" In Edmonton during the first exhibition game, fans were calling for Lafleur's return each time he left the ice.

Aging superstar Lafleur will meet reigning superstar Gretzky when the Rangers play the Kings on Nov. 17. In the meantime, Gretzky's first game against his former Oilers teammates is scheduled for this week in Edmonton. Oilers co-coach John Muckler says that the Kings are "a more explosive hockey club" now that they have Gretzky. As for the Oilers, Muckler said that the team has "gone from being a great team to a very good team. But now that Wayne is gone, other players have a chance to come to the forefront." He said that he expects great things from former Kings Carson and Gelinas. "From our standpoint," said Muckler, "the trade was made with the future in mind. Wayne is hockey's greatest ambassador and he's where he should be: in Tinseltown." Judging from Tinseltown's reaction so far, the arrangement is mutually desirable.

**RIC DOLPHIN** *with ANNE GREGOR in Los Angeles, LARRY BLACK in New York City and KERRY DIOTTE in Edmonton*



BRUCE BENNETT

***Lafleur (right) excited crowds welcomed his return with the old chant of 'Guy! Guy! Guy!'***




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# The free flow of new information

*BY GEORGE BAIN*

Ed Broadbent says that the Conservatives are unwilling to discuss the ramifications of free trade. John Turner accuses Brian Mulroney of refusing to take part in a separate television debate on the issue, which, by implication, would make all clear. Recently, Peter Mansbridge, on CBC *Sunday Report*, put to his new-for-the-campaign political panel two questions, prefaced with the comment by columnist Carol Goar in that day's *Toronto Star* that it would be a tragedy if Canadians went to the polls without having a full understanding of the free trade issue. Mansbridge wanted to know if the party leaders would put aside rhetoric—bombast would have been another choice—in favor of explanation. And he asked, "Do any of you actually think that the majority of Canadians understand what's in that deal?"

Skipping over the answers, which is scarcely more than the panelists themselves did, here are several more questions, this time mine. If it is true that most Canadians do not know enough about free trade to make an informed decision, why is that? Have essential facts and explanations about the agreement been withheld from them? Or is it possible that many people, having decided very early that the issue was too difficult, too little related to any direct concerns of theirs or simply too boring, now prefer to put the blame on a lack of information rather than their own lack of effort?

The cruel fact for the media is that they are wide open in either case to serious question about how well they have done their job. Either they have not reported the issue well—perhaps by concentrating too much on the political war and not enough on the substance of that war—or they have lacked the ingenuity to find ways to make the issue compelling for many Canadians.

Free or freer trade with the United States has been with us this time since before the last Trudeau government left office. On March 16, 1984, *The Globe and Mail* ran five stories, beginning on page 1, all related to discussions the Liberals had entered into in Washington. Those were pursuant to a 1982 Senate report, which advocated complete free trade, and a cabinet paper in 1983 that said Canada was "part of a North American regional market" and should take advantage of this partnership to establish stronger trade links.

*If it is true that most Canadians do not know enough about free trade to make an informed decision, why is that?*

The arrangement then being explored was one of free trade in specified product sectors. In November, 1984, Donald Macdonald, the former finance minister whom the Liberal government had appointed to lead a royal commission on Canada's economic future, made his "leap of faith" speech, advocating an effort to negotiate free trade. The commission itself, in September, 1985, urged fast action to bring about a general agreement. The Mulroney government's decision by that time remained only to be announced, it had been studying its options in future trade relations with the United States most of the year.

Clearly, Canadians have not lacked time to think about the issue. Neither have they lacked material—beginning with the agreement itself and the implementing bill, which are available. In just 1987 and 1988, the National Library has catalogued 98 new books under the heading of free trade. In the clippings section of the Library of Parliament, there are 12 current files on free trade and 32 storage files, each of these three or four inches thick—11 to 14 linear feet of unduplicated newspaper clippings.

Proponents and opponents of the agreement have been interviewed or have debated on endless television and radio programs. There have been public hearings across the country by a Senate-Commons committee on the general question of trade with the United States before the Mulroney government set out to negotiate such an agreement as we now have, and on the agreement itself. There have been debates in Parliament. If the government has been unwilling to discuss the ramifications of the deal as alleged by Broadbent, certainly he has had opportunities to do so himself and has made unrestrained use of them.

If (to come back to the implications of Mansbridge's question) a majority of Canadians do not understand what is in the free trade agreement, the people who deliver information on a daily basis should be the first to ask why. Mansbridge himself, in talks to various groups about news, has made the point that there is a three-part responsibility in the business of informing and being informed—on the media to gather up and relate accurately as much significant information as they can, on government to make information available, and on the public to want to be informed.

That last point is not to be overlooked. Another is that, in this context, government must also embrace the opposition; simply crying "sellout" does not do a lot to illuminate the intricacies of a major national undertaking. But in the end, it falls on the media to decide what is to be conveyed to the main public, to sort out the facts and to try to stimulate a public interest in being informed by presenting the substance of issues in attractive and readily comprehensible ways. In cases where the issue is founded on textual matter, as in free trade, that responsibility falls mainly on the print media.

If people are still not comfortable that they know as much as they should about free trade, a random sampling of some of those fat files in the Parliamentary Library suggests a reason. Most of them are about the political struggle over free trade, about who alleged this and who vehemently denied that. Remarkably few take on the hard job of dissecting the agreement and explaining what is in it and how it relates to other undertakings we have, notably the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Somehow the zeal to serve the public's right to know, so evident in, say, tracking a cabinet minister's misdemeanor, leaks away in the face of a long, complicated and hard-to-understand text—the frequently asserted fact that the fate of the nation depends on it notwithstanding.

RELIGION

# Lifting the veil

## *Science reveals a mysterious medieval hoax*

It is a delicate length of linen that is scorched, stained and frayed around the edges. Yet the yellowed cloth, which bears the faint image of a bearded man who appears to be bleeding from wounds in his side and wrists, has been revered by Christians for more than six centuries. Millions of pilgrims have prayed to the Shroud of Turin—named for the Italian city where the relic lies locked in a silver casket—in the belief that it is the burial cloth of Jesus Christ. Some skeptics doubted the authenticity of the shroud. Indeed, as early as 1389, French Bishop Pierre d'Arcis publicly denounced the shroud as a fraud. But until last spring, the Vatican refused to allow technicians to submit the cloth to scientific testing that would reveal its age. Now, three laboratories have examined fragments of the shroud. And last week, Anastasio Cardinal Ballestrero, Archbishop of Turin, officially announced their verdict. The Shroud of Turin, he declared, is almost certainly a medieval fake.

Ballestrero, the official keeper of the shroud, which lies deep within a crypt in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, told a news conference that tests showed, with 95-percent certainty, that the cloth dated from either the 13th or 14th century—not from the time of Christ, nearly 2,000 years ago. Vatican officials said they were satisfied that the analysis was accurate, but maintained that the scientists had not solved the mystery of the shroud. Said Luigi Gonella, a scientific adviser to Ballestrero: "Essentially, we have an incomprehensible, extraordinary object. We now know its age, but not its origin."

*Scientists are still at a loss to explain how the Christ-like image was imposed*

To arrive at their conclusions about the shroud, scientists at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Britain's Oxford University and the University of Arizona in Tucson used a procedure called accelerated mass spectrometry to measure the amount of carbon 14—a radioactive form of carbon found in all living things—in the cloth. When living organisms—such as fibres from the flax plant that are used to make linen—die, the carbon 14 that they naturally contain decays at a constant rate. By measuring the amount of carbon 14 remaining in the shroud, the scientists were able to calculate the approximate year when the flax was cut to make the linen. Working independently, the three laboratories ruled that the fibre samples they tested dated from between 1260 and 1390.

Their findings appeared to support the widely held theory that a French knight, Geoffrey de Charny, created the shroud in an effort to draw pilgrims—and their offerings—to a privately built church that he opened at Lirey, in western France, around 1350. About a century later, the shroud came into the possession of the Italian royal House of Savoy, whose family seat was in Turin. When King Umberto of Italy died in 1983, he bequeathed the relic to the papacy.

If the shroud is indeed a fraud perpetrated by de Charny, scientists are still at a loss to explain how the startling Christ-like image was imposed on the cloth. There was—and still is—a widespread belief among the faithful that Christ's physical characteristics were burned onto the cloth in a flash of light when he was resurrected following his crucifixion. The shroud, measuring 3½ feet by 14½ feet, is imprinted with extraordinarily precise physical details. A team of American scientists who carried out testing in 1978 observed that images on the shroud were consistent with such complexities as gravity's effect on blood flow from wounds in the hands, feet and side.

The earlier studies also concluded that the shroud's image appeared to be that of a five-foot, 10½-inch, 175-lb. male between the ages of 30 and 35. According to the Bible, Christ was 33 when he died. Although they appear only on the surface of the shroud, the features—which can be seen most clearly in photographic negatives—seem to be three-dimensional. That, paired with the fact that no brush strokes or pigments are visible on the surface of the shroud, appeared to rule out the creation of the image by a painter. The earlier testing also indicated that the marks on the cloth were genuine bloodstains.

Still, many scientists maintained that only carbon 14 testing could settle the question of the shroud's authenticity. Until this year, Vatican officials said that they were unwilling to permit carbon dating because existing techniques would have required scientists to cut large pieces from the shroud. Vatican officials changed their minds last April as a result of the development of accelerated mass spectrometry, a procedure that made it possible to carry out the tests with only a few pieces of thread.



AP

***Ghostly image: years of controversy***

To that end, a piece of cloth about the size of a man's finger was cut from the shroud and a portion was sent to each of the three laboratories. Each laboratory also received, for comparison purposes, pieces of other fabrics that had been dated to the first, 11th and 14th centuries. The British, Swiss and American experts reduced each swatch to a powder of carbons and compressed the powders into pellets, which were then separated into atoms by 2,000-volt electric charges. The teams then isolated the particles of carbon 14 and counted them electronically.

Despite the new evidence that the shroud was a fraud, Ballestrero said that it will remain an object of veneration to the church, if only as a powerfully evocative piece of religious art. At the same time, other scientists said that the controversy over the shroud had not been finally settled. They argued that because the pieces of the shroud submitted to carbon 14 testing were all cut from the same part of the shroud—which could have been contaminated by substances in the Middle Ages—they may not have accurately reflected the relic's age. The passion and speculation that have centred on the shroud will not easily be quelled by the harsh light of science.

**ANNE STEACY** *with correspondents' reports*


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TECHNOLOGY

# Getting the message

*The facsimile machine comes of age*

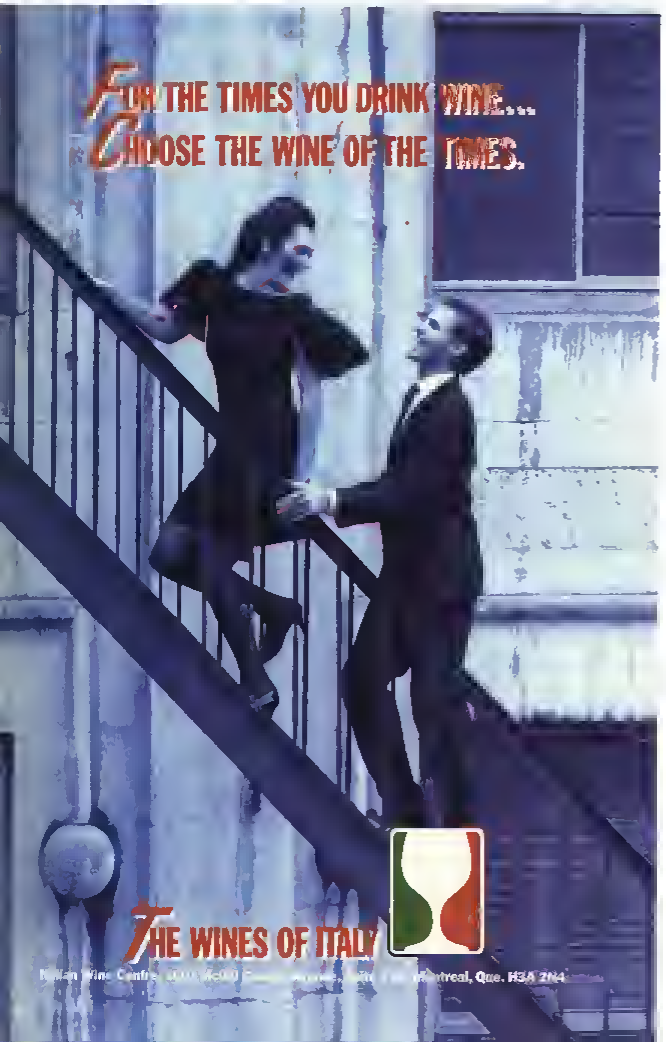
There it was on the facsimile machine—or fax, as they are popularly called: a drawing of an apple, a piece of cheese and a birthday cake. Maxine Weinman, owner of Maxine's Seafood Cafe in Los Angeles, said that after studying the image and the accompanying address, she realized that someone had just sent her a take-out order for New York-style cheesecake. It was not the first sketch that Weinman had received after she distributed "Fax it to Max" flyers announcing that customers could place orders by fax. A month after Weinman installed the machine, about 30 per cent of the take-out meals she serves are being ordered by fax. The fax, said Weinman, "is time-saving, more accurate, and does not tie up the telephone as regular takeout does."

Fax machines, which in effect deliver photocopies over telephone lines, have been in use for more than a decade. But in recent months, they have exploded in popularity. An estimated 200,000 are now in use in Canada, and 10 times that number have been sold in the United States in the past two years alone. The growing popularity of faxes has coincided with rapid improvements in the technology. Until recently, facsimile machines were difficult-to-use devices that took up to six minutes to transmit a one-page document. But current models can transmit a copy of an 8½-x-11-inch page in just 15 seconds. A scanner converts the image into electronic impulses, which are reconverted into an image at the receiving end. They range in price from the popular Sharp UX-50, which sells for $1,750, to the Ricoh Rapicom 830 at around $15,000. Other than standard monthly telephone rates, the only additional costs are paper and any long-distance charges.

Sam Adelman, president of Toronto-based Official Fax Directory Inc.—whose listing of 50,000 fax numbers in Canada has been updated seven times since 1985—said that there are good reasons for the fax's soaring popularity. They are faster and cheaper, in the long run, than couriers and more convenient than Telex, which involves keying a document to be transmitted into the machine, said Adelman. Austin Elliott, director of public affairs for CNCP Telecommunications, said that fax use is cutting into the Telex market. But Elliott said that Canadian firms communicating with Europe and Third World countries will probably continue to need Telex, because faxes are not yet in widespread use in those areas.

In North America, fax machines are catching on with people who work out of their homes. One Los Angeles radio station, KLSX-FM, receives about 100 music requests each day on its fax machine. And Brian Block, technical director of Faxcan Office Technology Inc., a Toronto fax retailer, said that he expects people will continue to find new and inventive ways to use the fax. As individual desktop models become more popular in larger companies, internal faxing will replace internal mail, he said. New portable fax machines help travelling business executives and delivery truck drivers keep in touch. And there is one more sure indication that faxes have come of age: junk fax—the electronic equivalent of junk mail—has already started to appear on some users' machines.

**BARBARA WICKENS** *with* ANNE GREGOR *in Los Angeles*




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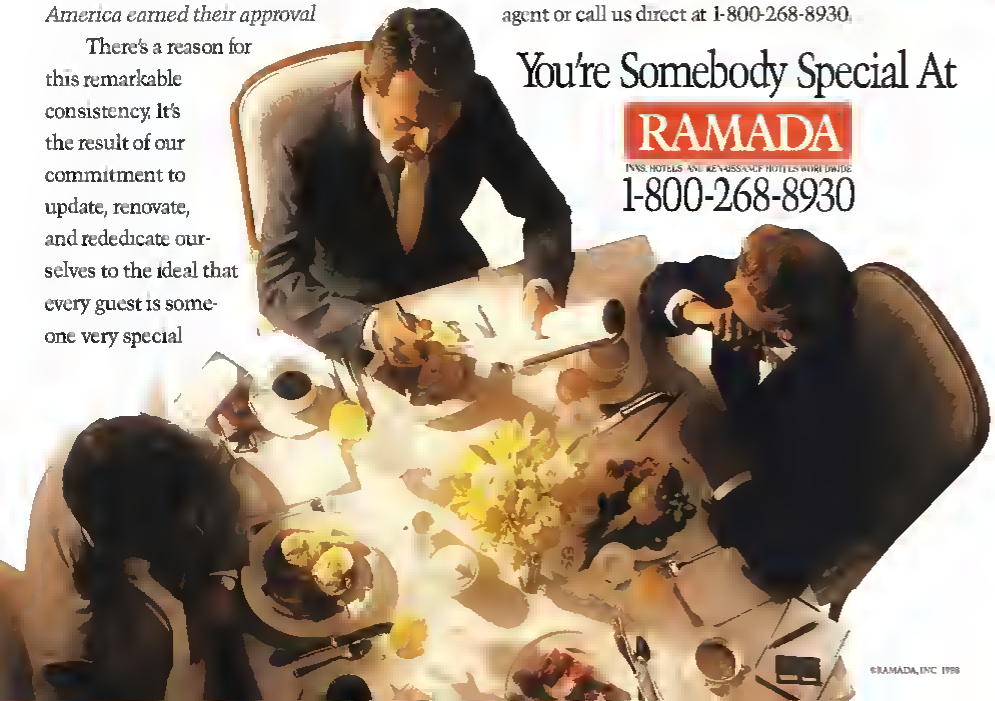
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SCIENCE

# Biological breakthrough

## *A milestone in the fight against viruses*

To a layman, the title of the paper published in the August issue of the respected American journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*—"Total Chemical Synthesis of a 77-Nucleotide-long RNA Sequence"—would have seemed forbiddingly technical. But among scientists, the article describing Kelvin Ogilvie's feat in synthesizing ribonucleic acid (RNA), one of the fundamental chemicals of animal and plant life, has caused a widening ripple of excitement. Experts in the field said that Ogilvie, a bioorganic chemist at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., had achieved an important advance in molecular biology. But they added that Ogilvie's achievement was less dramatic than that of Har Gobind Khorana, a chemist at Boston's Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who in 1966 synthesized a molecule of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the substance that carries blueprints for biological life. Still, University of Toronto biochemist Prof. Jeffrey Wong, for one, calls Ogilvie's breakthrough "a fundamental advance that will open a lot of doors in medical research."

While DNA contains the genetic codes that determine how humans and animals will develop, one of the roles of RNA is to copy the codes and use them to help set in motion protein production by living cells. Ogilvie, a native of Summerville, N.S., began his quest to create RNA under laboratory conditions 20 years ago when he was a young assistant professor at the University of Manitoba. But it was not until the spring of 1987 that Ogilvie, working with a team of graduate students at Montreal's McGill University, achieved that goal. Now, Ogilvie cannot remember exactly when the synthesis was achieved or what he felt at the time. "Science has a great way of dissipating wild excitement," said Ogilvie. "There is great satisfaction getting to the top of the mountain, but it is a little risky to start jumping up and down."

Until the team under Ogilvie achieved its breakthrough, some scientists said that RNA, which is a far more complex molecule than DNA, could not be synthesized. "It is harder to work with RNA than DNA," said Ogilvie. "You have to do more heroic things to stabilize the product." To re-create the RNA molecule under laboratory conditions, Ogilvie's team had to find a way of assembling the chemical building blocks of the molecule, called nucleotides, in the correct sequence. The key, Ogilvie explained, turned out to be in finding a way of chemically blocking some of the linking points on each nucleotide so that the right connections would occur. Dr. Rose Johnstone, the head of McGill's biochemistry department, calls Ogilvie's success in doing that "a real feat of chemistry."

Now Ogilvie is looking ahead to the possible implications of his team's striking achievement. It means that laboratories around the world will be able to replicate RNA molecules at will, he notes, which, in turn, could lead to further breakthroughs. One potential area of research is with disease viruses—including those for AIDS and polio—in which the genetic material is made up solely of RNA. The Acadia scientist said that as a result of his discovery other scientists may now be able to manufacture molecules that could act as vaccines and block the spread of those deadly diseases.

GLEN ALLEN *in Halifax*


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FILMS

# THE REALITY OF RAPE

## A GROUND-BREAKING MOVIE TACKLES SEXUAL ASSAULT—WITH A SCALDING PERFORMANCE BY JODIE FOSTER

*That kind of pain doesn't go away. It's something you never understand, forgive or forget. It is a pain that can never be healed with a kiss from your mother's lips or a "Sssh, everything's okay." Everything's* not *okay! It's not.*

—from *Why Me?*, actress Jodie Foster's 1982 essay in *Esquire* magazine about the trauma of being an unwilling fantasy object for John Hinckley Jr., a fan who tried to get her attention with an attempt to assassinate President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

*I was raped by two men in my apartment—strangers. For a long time, I wanted to forget that it happened. Unfortunately I remember every minute of it. It changes your life forever. I will always be afraid to be alone. I will never know what it means to feel safe.*

—actress Kelly McGillis, in a *Maclean's* interview, describing her ordeal as a sexual assault victim in 1982.

The studio publicist wanted to make two things clear. First, reporters were not to ask Jodie Foster any questions about John Hinckley Jr.—Foster walked out on the last journalist who mentioned Hinckley's name. The second point concerned a traumatic episode in the life of Kelly McGillis, Foster's costar. McGillis was once raped and she *would* talk about it. Meeting the press at a hotel in Dallas recently, Foster and McGillis were in the middle of a six-city tour through the United States to promote their new movie, *The Accused*. Opening in 800 theatres across North America this week, it is a drama about a young waitress—portrayed by Foster—who is brutally gang-raped in a bar.

*The Accused* contains perhaps the most graphic rape scene ever presented in a mainstream movie. It also breaks new ground for Hollywood by examining in striking depth the legal and emotional issues of rape. And although the movie has dramatic flaws, Foster gives a performance so original and compelling that it cries out for an Academy Award



KIRK ALEX SYOMA

(review, page 62) Set in Seattle but filmed in Vancouver, *The Accused* is fiction, yet it was inspired by a 1983 incident at Big Dan's Tavern in New Bedford, Mass., where a 22-year-old woman was gang-raped on a pool table while bystanders cheered and clapped. Sherry Lansing, who coproduced the movie with Stanley Jaffe—the same Hollywood team responsible for *Fatal Attraction*—said that her goal was to make a movie about the guilt of the bystander. "We also wanted to change people's perceptions on rape," she added, "to show that the victim always has the right to say no."

Although the story borrows elements from various rape cases, the parallels with the New Bedford incident are most striking. Instead of being raped on a pool table, she is shoved up onto a pinball machine named Slamdunk. In the movie, as in New Bedford, the screaming victim flees half naked from the tavern, flags down a passing pickup truck and returns later that night with police to point out her assailants. And in a highly publicized trial, the rapists' lawyers tarnish her honor with the standard "she asked for it" defence.

*The Accused* tackles that issue head on. Foster portrays Sarah, the rape victim, as a working-class girl who is drunk, stoned and extremely flirtatious on the night of her assault. "We could have made her a lily-white debutante who walks into the wrong place at the wrong time," said Lansing, "but then there is no drama. What you want is a girl who is, for want of a better word, a slut, a free spirit—whatever—so you can make people realize that no matter how she was dressed or how much she had to drink, or whether she was flirting or dancing, she did not ask or deserve to be raped."

The movie has been carefully designed to shock, manipulate and educate its audience. Experts from rape crisis centres served as consultants on the script and strongly endorsed the film at early previews. And the statistics etched on the screen before the closing credits are startling. "In the United States a rape is reported every six minutes. One out of every four rape victims is attacked by two or more assailants." While researching the movie, said Lansing, the producers became "particularly fascinated with gang rapes in fraternity houses, where it's almost an epidemic."

Yet what is most sensational about *The Accused* is not its movie-of-the-week social relevance, but Foster's scalding performance.

Oddly enough, she was not the producers' first choice for Sarah. McGillis was originally offered the part. But to avoid reliving her own experience of being raped, McGillis opted instead to portray the prosecutor.

Meanwhile, the producers were reluctant to cast Foster, even after a spectacular audition. "It was obvious from the very first frame of the screen test that she was great in the role," said *Accused* director Jonathan Kaplan. "But a factor that was in everybody's mind was the baggage she would bring to the role. Like the fact that she'd been through the whole Hinckley thing might be distracting for the audience. I didn't think it would."

A former child star and now a Yale graduate, the 25-year-old Foster has developed a knack for playing tough girls in trouble. Breaking into show business by baring her bottom for a Coppertone commercial at the age of 3, she has appeared in 26 movies. At 13, she starred as a teenage prostitute in *Taxi Driver*, which won her an Oscar nomination for best supporting actress. At 14, she was a young murderer in *The Little Girl Who Lives Down the Lane*. Her fun-loving but insecure character is raped in 1984's *The Hotel New Hampshire*. This year, she appeared in *5 Corners* as a young clerk who is pursued by a deranged suitor—eerily echoing the Hinckley affair. And she plays a suicide victim in the recent film *Stealing Home*. Asked about her affinity for victims, Foster offered a smartly feminist response: "That is what female history is all about."

Sitting in a hotel room in Dallas, Foster bore little resemblance to the blue-jeaned sprite of *The Accused*. Her blond hair tied back, she looked crisply professional in a dark jacket and skirt. A pair of owlish horn-rims added a scholarly touch, a reminder that she spent four years studying literature at Yale. She confided that *Franny and Zooey*, J. D. Salinger's Zen-like novel about two siblings from an eccentric family, "is the book that changed my life the most."



**Foster (left); scene from The Accused; McGillis (below): simulating rape and real-life trauma**

Yale was Foster's only break from a lifetime of professional acting, although Hinckley's cruel intrusion made it impossible for her to forget that she was still a movie star. Two hours before wounding President Reagan and three others with a pistol in Washington, Hinckley, the deluded son of a millionaire, wrote a letter describing his act as an attempt to gain her "love and respect." The incident also reflected his dark obsession with *Taxi Driver*, in which Robert De Niro's character makes an assassination attempt on a presidential candidate while trying to reform a teenage prostitute played by Foster.



GORMAN GAMMA MASON

Organizing her own news conference, Foster handled the crisis with the same intelligence and poise that she has brought to her career. Now that she is back in Hollywood, where 25-year-old actresses are valued more for looks than brains, she finds that her Ivy League education is not considered an automatic asset. "Can smart girls be pretty?" asked Foster. "I think so, but it's not a popular belief." After graduating in 1985, Foster made five movies in rapid-fire succession, switching accents and personalities with the mercurial confidence of a Meryl Streep. But it is *The Accused* that marks her arrival as a mature actress, completing a cycle that she began more than a decade earlier with *Taxi Driver*.

As usual, she is playing a strong character. Although Sarah is denigrated by prosecutors and lawyers throughout the movie, she defies them with punk-like resilience, refusing to apologize for her sexuality. "Sarah is sensual, wilful, uninhibited," said Foster. "A healthy man should be attracted to a woman like that. But then you see her brutally invaded with a hand over her face. I mean, would *anybody* deserve that? To look at something that's beautiful and want to squash it—what is *that?*"

Foster still seems outraged by her character's rape. And when she finally saw the completed movie, she found the rape scene hard to watch. "It really upset me," she said. "Jonathan [Kaplan] had a lot more takes where I fought back harder. When I saw it, I kept saying 'God damn it, kick him!' and 'Why isn't Sarah doing that?' " But by blurring the line between seduction and rape, the director provides a provocative example of the ambiguity that lawyers exploit in defending rapists. In retrospect, Foster observed, Sarah's failure to fight back "is a typically female thing." Added Foster: "You're so scared of being rejected or hurting some guy's feelings that you think you can get out of it another way—and then it's too late."

Shooting the rape scene took five days and was an ordeal for everyone involved. "It was hard on the men," recalled Foster, "because they knew me and liked me. It was hard on the crew—they were like witnesses who stood by and did nothing. And the difficult thing for me is that I found everyone sympathetic in some way: the rapists, the people clapping and cheering, the friend who walked away." Added Foster: "It was the most intense experience you can have with 75 people. From then on, we were bonded in a way I can never be with friends and family."

The key witness at the rape was played by Canadian Bernie Coulson, the top-billed member of the supporting cast. But the 22-year-old actor from Vancouver stresses that he is unlike the shy, wholesome character he portrays. In fact, when he auditioned for the role, he says, he was "pretty inebriated" be-

cause he had spent the afternoon drinking and watching strippers with his friends at a bar. When it came time to shoot the rape scene, Coulson recalled, "We all thought, 'Oh great, Jodie Foster is going to be naked.' But that wears off pretty fast. Then, after four days of seeing these guys with flesh-colored G-strings pumping her, at one point I just turned around and threw up."

Meanwhile, McGillis stayed away from the set during the filming of the rape scene to avoid her personal trauma. Six years ago, when she was still a student in Los Angeles, two men broke into her apartment and found her alone in a bathrobe. They raped her at knife point. The police, who were called by a neighbor, arrived 25 minutes later. Although the men were convicted of rape, "my case was very much like Sarah's," said McGillis. "I had to pursue justice on my own in many ways, and it was out of sheer anger that I did it, that I had the strength to do it."

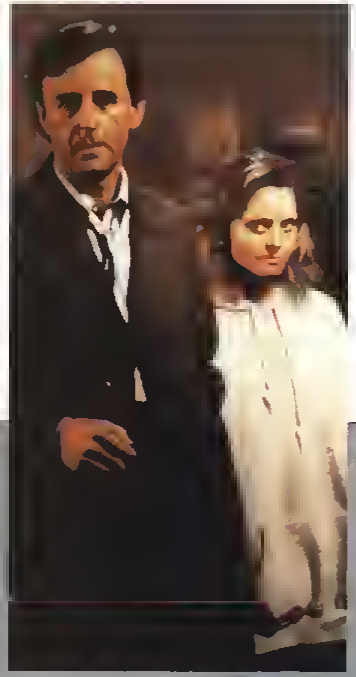
At the end of a long day of interviews in Dallas, McGillis seemed testy. A tall, big-boned woman, she has boldly voluptuous features, and with her hair now cropped short and dyed blond, she looked radically different from the actress who appeared in *Witness* and *Top Gun*. While helping to promote *The Accused*, McGillis had been talking publicly about her rape for the first time, and the strain of being grilled by the media was beginning to show. She said that the reporter who had just left spent his time telling her that she was too big to have played an Amish woman in *Witness*.

Still bristling with rage, McGillis grabbed a warm Coke from a tray and lit a cigarette. The "sole reason" she starred in *The Accused*, she explained, was to address the issue of rape. She said that she does not regard it as a "quote-unquote feminist film—I don't really view the world in terms of masculine and feminine. To me, we're all just people." Similarly, her own rape has not changed her view of men, as much as her feelings about the world. "You realize that people really can be ugly, that human life is cheap." But McGillis said she felt it would have been self-indulgent to have played the victim in *The Accused*. "It's easy. I've done it. I know the experience." Portraying the emotionally repressed prosecutor, she added, "was a far greater challenge because she is the absolute opposite of what I believe in."

Foster and McGillis became close friends and collaborators during the filming. But on screen, McGillis ends up being vastly overshadowed by her costar—unfortunate, considering that she has suffered what Foster has only simulated. "This film is something for me that it will never be for Sherry [Lansing] or Jodie," said McGillis, her voice trembling with emotion, "and *that* is life."

With *The Accused*, McGillis has seen art imitate life. And with Hinckley's insane re-enactment of *Taxi Driver*, Foster has seen life imitate art, forcing her to adopt a prudent philosophy. "I try not to compare my life with movies," she said. "I think it's dangerous." In her 1982 *Esquire* essay, *Why Me?*, she wrote about two Jodie Fosters. "There was one as large as the screen, a Technicolor vision with flowing blond hair and a self-assured smile. But the second was a vision only I knew. She was shrouded in bravado and wit and was, underneath, a creature crippled, without self-esteem, a frail and alienated being." In *The Accused*, Foster has succeeded in expressing both sides in the raw psychology of a woman who refuses to remain a victim.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON



***Mulligan, Foster: a bout of aversion therapy***

## THE VICTIM AND THE VERDICT

THE ACCUSED
*Directed by Jonathan Kaplan*

The movie begins with the bleak aftermath of a gang rape. Sarah (Jodie Foster) runs shrieking from a tavern. On a hospital bed her cut and bruised body is treated as a piece of evidence by a nurse who snaps Polaroids and interrogates her about periods, promiscuity and sexual disease. An assistant district attorney named Katheryn (Kelly McGillis) offers to help, but she lets the three rapists plead guilty to a reduced charge called "reckless endangerment." Sarah is furious, prompting Katheryn to reopen the case by laying charges of "criminal solicitation" against the men who cheered on the rapists. An effective morality tale, *The Accused* lacks dramatic consistency. But it is redeemed by the power of its social message—and by the extraordinary force of Jodie Foster's acting.

Filmed in Vancouver, the movie has some odd quirks of casting. Vancouver-based rock-video host Terry David Mulligan is flat-footed as Det. Duncan ("Just call me Dunc"). But Vancouver's Bernie Coulson gives a sensitive and accomplished performance as the trial's key witness. The movie's most obvious flaw is Katheryn's character. Poorly defined by the script and stiffly rendered by McGillis, she serves as a weak foil for Sarah. Meanwhile, her colleagues in the district attorney's office, along with the defence lawyers, are stereotyped as callous, uncomprehending males.

Director Jonathan Kaplan, who made *Heart Like a Wheel* and *Project X*, occasionally lapses into didactic overkill. But the crucial scenes—those focusing on Foster—are brilliant. Most critical is the rape itself, which is strategically saved until the end and presented as a courtroom flashback. The scene employs a clever hook: before she is raped, Sarah flirts and dances so suggestively that male moviegoers, at least, are readily lured into identifying with the men in the bar. The rape, prolonged and brutal, arrives like a numbing bout of aversion therapy. Unfortunately, after it is over, the movie has no place left to go. The verdict comes as an anticlimax.

*The Accused* was produced by the makers of the 1987 hit *Fatal Attraction*, a cautionary thriller about a married man who has an affair with a psychotic. Each film singles out a moral issue and transparently manipulates the audience's fears. But *The Accused* is less cynical. And a woman avenging a rape inspires infinitely more empathy than a man coping with the consequences of adultery.

B.D.J.




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BOOKS

# Murder, they wrote

*The art of suspense in Canadian thrillers*

Crime and mystery writing usually depends on a traditional formula: one engaging hero, a criminal act, myriad suspects and an abundance of clues. In addition to holding an addictive appeal for readers, the form is particularly attractive to writers because of its straightforward—and proven—style of storytelling. In Canada, authors have come to the style from some unexpected sources—including law and academia. And this fall, they have written more than half a dozen thrillers, making it one of the strongest seasons ever in Canadian crime and mystery fiction. Award-winning writers Eric Wright, a college professor, and Howard Engel, a onetime radio producer, are both back with their appealing sleuths. William Deverell is again drawing on his background as a lawyer to deliver a new courtroom mystery, while Tim Wynne-Jones, best known as a children's author, has just released a new imaginative fantasy for adults. Former journalists Charles Templeton and Ron Base continue to chart careers as mystery writers with new books this season. And veteran newsman Scott Young proves himself a skilful newcomer to the scene.

In *A Question of Murder* (Collins, $22.95), Wright has returned with Charlie Salter, the mild-mannered Toronto police inspector whose down-to-earth style has graced five previous whodunits. This time, Salter investigates an explosion that kills a man in the city's trendy Yorkville shopping area during a royal visit. Meanwhile, changes at headquarters lead him to contemplate retirement, just as his teenage son, Seth, embarks on a personal crusade against society's neglect of the elderly. In fact, Seth wants to play protector to his curmudgeonly grandfather, but the older man soon takes his irritation out on his own son, the inspector. "Tell that kid to stop it,' Salter's father orders after Seth has delivered a stack of pamphlets about "everything to do with being bloody old." As in previous Salter mysteries, the hero's endearing humanity upstages the plot, but that is precisely what readers have come to expect from his creator.

Benny Cooperman, too, is a gumshoe with a heart of gold. He is a well-known fixture in Grantham, Ont., Engel's fictional town on the Niagara Peninsula, but in *A Victim Must Be Found* (Penguin, $22.95), the author's sixth Cooperman mystery, Cooperman must venture into a part of the community where he clearly does not belong. When a client who has hired him to investigate some shady art dealings is stabbed to death—and some of the most prominent citizens of Grantham fall under suspicion—Cooperman must wade into the local cultural scene.

He discovers theft, adultery, corruption and long-standing grudges, all of which lead him into a rather unlikely flirtation with the attractive daughter of an art patron—and, ultimately, to a satisfactory wrap-up of a complicated case. Cooperman remains a comfortable-as-old-shoes eccentric, but there have been changes: he has moved from his old rooming house into an apartment—even though his mother, who no longer nags him so much, thinks he should have moved back home. Perhaps even Cooperman is beginning to outgrow tiny Grantham.

Another likable sleuth makes an impressive debut in *Murder in a Cold Climate* (Macmillan, $19.95), a crime mystery by award-winning journalist Young set in the Northwest Territories. In a masterfully crafted novel, Young blends plot, atmosphere and character into an absorbing and lively slice of contemporary life in the Canadian North in the middle of winter. As the book opens, his hero, Matthew Kitologitak—a middle-aged Inuk RCMP inspector whose persistence and self-deprecating humor make up for what he lacks in height and brawn—is on loan as a native bureaucrat to the department of northern affairs. There, writes Young, he is "polite with deputy ministers and deferential with the political ministers who come and go like migrating geese." And, although married, he has an ongoing relationship with an Inuk CBC broadcaster.

The mystery gets under way when Kitologitak returns to active duty, as a favor to an RCMP superior, to investigate the mysterious disappearance of a bush plane. When clues connect the vanished aircraft to a drug ring—and to the brutal murder of a leading native-rights spokesman—the inspector sets off in hot pursuit by dogsled, bush plane and snowmobile. Along the way, readers are introduced to a variety of intriguing characters—including a woman dogsled racer and a fur trapper who lost his legs to frostbite—who bring the North vividly to life.

With his fifth novel, Deverell conjures up a very different world—that of rock 'n' roll. To



LORRAINE PINSON

*Engel: his hero finds adultery, corruption and an unlikely romance in the local art world*

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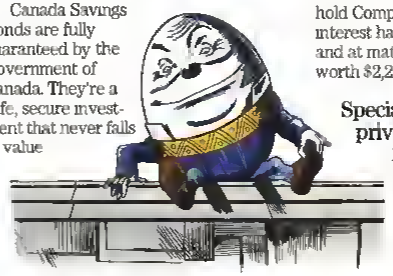
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research *Platinum Blues* (McClelland and Stewart, $24.95), the author went on the road with Canadian rock star Bryan Adams and the Vancouver band Loverboy, as well as studying famous music plagiarism cases. That legwork, coupled with his legal background, makes for a courtroom drama filled with gritty, authentic detail. Deverell's lawyer-hero is Oliver Gulliver, who combines legal work with his role as mayor of Foolsgold, a small town in northern California.

Gulliver emerges as one of the season's most engaging heroes: a widowed father whose slide into uneventful middle age is interrupted when his 20-year-old daughter brings home a new boyfriend. He is C. C. Gilley, a gravel-voiced Vancouver rock star on the comeback trail. But Gilley's long-anticipated return to the hit parade is thwarted when a rival artist plagiarizes his promising new song and beats him to the charts.

Gulliver takes on the case, bridging the generation gap while playing David to a record-company Goliath. Along the way, he falls in love with a music executive who leads him to wonder, as she goes off to powder her nose, "What brand of powder is this, South American?" Deverell handles his story with witty aplomb, guiding it to the finish with intricate plots and fast-track prose.

Like Deverell, Templeton and Base draw on their professional backgrounds in their new thrillers: both books feature corrupt TV-evangelist villains and journalist heroes. But while Templeton—once an evangelist himself—approaches his subject with heavyweight seriousness, former journalist Base proves himself a lightweight in the category. Templeton's fifth novel, *World of One* (Doubleday, $24.95), tackles an earnest theme—the power of the media and its potential for exploitation by malevolent forces. Set in the United States in 1995, the novel focuses on Oscar Gladden, an extremely obese evangelist with humble beginnings in Toronto's run-down Parkdale neighborhood. Because of the sex-scandal downfall of several TV preachers in the 1980s, Gladden's ministry emerged to dominate the airwaves. His vacuous religious beliefs are based, writes the author, on "the commonly accepted North American shibboleths about God, family, success and happiness."



*One of the strongest seasons ever in Canadian crime and mystery fiction*

While his followers amuse themselves at a church theme park in California and improve themselves at a church-run chain of fitness centres and meditation temples, Gladden immerses himself in the good life—food, drink and sex—by using funds he siphons off charitable donations. Then, Tony Carpenter, a disillusioned newspaper reporter, is tempted by curiosity and big money to become Gladden's public relations man. Their alliance is uneasy to begin with, but when Gladden commits a brutal murder, Carpenter vows to expose his criminal megalomania. Templeton successfully holds the reader's attention—as long as he sticks to his story. Unfortunately, the narrative frequently veers off into preachy rants about the network news business and the decline of TV evangelism.

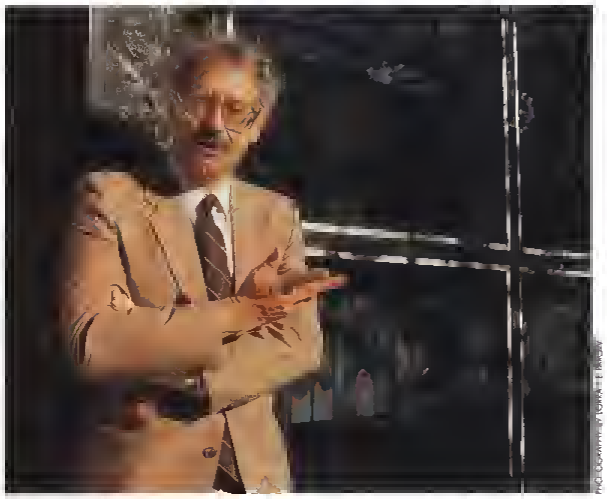
*Splendido* (Macmillan, $19.95), the third novel by former movie critic Base, is a virtual carbon copy of his previous efforts: all surface glitz and whiz-bang prose. Base passes off name-brand preferences as character development, serves up a truckload of bad guys in the place of a credible plot and offers gratuitous servings of sex to keep the action churning. Again, the hero is the champagne-drinking Tom Coward, a sometime journalist now living with sultry movie star Lacey Bergen and flailing away at a screenplay.

With both his love life and his writing career in trouble, Coward takes Bergen off to Europe for an ill-fated holiday on the Orient Express. There, he becomes a suspect in his lover's supposed murder, falls for the widow of a nasty Caribbean dictator and gets mixed up in a plot concerning the videotaped sexual misdemeanors of a TV evangelist who is considering running for the U.S. presidency. But setting characters in exotic Agatha Christie territory does not automatically make it a good mystery. Despite the glitz, Base's novel falls as flat as leftover champagne.

With his third novel for adults, *Fastyn gange* (Lester & Orpen Dennys, $15.95), author Wynne-Jones has produced the most fantastical story of the season. It is a psychological thriller whose protagonist confronts insanity through a mysterious oubliette—a hole leading to a deep shaft in a crumbling English castle, a hole that actually talks. With the hole as the narrator, Wynne-Jones paints a convincing portrait of the madness that forces a Toronto nurse, Alexis Forgeben, onto a romantic and horrifying quest. Her journey ultimately leads to a recognition of the psychic trauma at the root of the disintegration of her marriage—and her mind. What Alexis discovers in England and on a terrifying ocean voyage home is nothing short of a parallel universe that her mind has constructed to give a perverse logic to her madness.

Wynne-Jones proves himself a master at creating sinister mood and atmosphere—and at counterpointing skilfully evoked gothic terrors with wit and humor. But the novel is flawed. When the action moves from the ruined castle across the ocean and back to Toronto, the talking hole ceases to function effectively as the storyteller. And Alexis's insanity appears out of proportion to its cause. Still, like the best of this season's mystery writers, Wynne-Jones is building on one of the country's newest literary traditions—while filling Canadians' growing appetite for suspenseful stories, well told.

YVONNE COX



***Deverell, Wright (below): illegal acts in the rock world—and in a chic quarter***




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# Into the inferno

## *Salman Rushdie's apocalyptic masterpiece*

**THE SATANIC VERSES**
***By Salman Rushdie***
***(Penguin, 547 pages, $24.95)***

Urged by Moslem leaders, the government of India recently voted to ban Salman Rushdie's new novel, *The Satanic Verses*. It halted the importation of the British edition of Rushdie's book on the grounds that the author's portrayal of the Prophet Mohammed—called Mahound (an archaic name for the devil) in the novel—was offensive to Islam and likely to contribute to enmity between religious groups. Outraged, the London-based Rushdie, who was born to a Moslem family in Bombay in 1947, sent an open letter to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The act of censorship is oddly prefigured in the book itself. A character called the Angel Gibreel—who granted Mahound the vision that became the foundation of the Koran—encourages him to quash any dissenting views. "Burn the books and trust the Book," the angel tells Mahound, "Shred the papers and hear the Word."

Rushdie's magnificent novel extends far beyond a fictional account—blasphemous or otherwise—of the founding of Islam. The author constructs a great wheel of stories within stories, where past, present and future swirl together in a torrent of themes and metaphors. *The Satanic Verses* is the tale of a quest—for a father, for transcendental truth to replace doubt, and for stability to replace what Rushdie portrays as the illusory nature of life.

The story opens with the terrifying image of a hijacked Air-India jet blowing apart over the coast of England. Two of the passengers, Gibreel Farishta, a legendary Indian movie star, and Saladin Chamcha, king of TV commercial voice-overs and a supreme anglophile, float to earth, miraculously unscathed. But they soon notice that their salvation has curious side effects. To his embarrassment, Gibreel finds that he has acquired a halo; Saladin watches in dismay as his legs grow fatter and hairier, his feet turn into hoofs, and horns begin to sprout from his temples.

With that uniquely eccentric introduction, *The Satanic Verses* begins to chronicle the eternal tournament between good and evil. As the novel unfolds, however, it becomes increasingly difficult to tell which is which. "Ghosts, Nazis, saints," says one of Rushdie's many characters, "all alive at the same time, in one spot, blissful happiness, while down the road, the inferno. You can't ask for a wilder place." And it is that wild place, the world that the author creates in microcosm.

Most of the contemporary action takes place in Margaret Thatcher's London. Rushdie portrays it as the urban incarnation of man's contrary inner states. Once noble, the city writhes in flames as psychopathic killers stalk riot-torn streets, lives end senselessly, cultures clash, and the immigrant's dream collapses into greed and racism. When the plot loops back through the centuries to events surrounding Mahound's struggle with his vision in the city of Jahilia, it becomes obvious that Rushdie intends to tamper with every level of reality. "It was so, it was not ..." goes the book's refrain. It is sometimes difficult to tell whether what Rushdie presents as "history" could really be a movie. Gibreel Farishta is making or if the future is something dreamed up by the Angel Gibreel.

The fantastical dimension of the book serves as a kind of illustration of the insubstantiality of reality as most people experience it. Rushdie comments: "The world, somebody wrote, is the place we prove real by dying in it." Nothing else in life means more than death, the author seems to be saying. Rushdie conjures up an apocalyptic vision of the contemporary world. Yet his story is also a revelation of Saladin's personal truth and private salvation. The narrative comes full circle when Saladin's odyssey ends at his estranged father's deathbed in Bombay, where he finally closes the gulf between past and present. Saladin becomes a sadder, wiser man, freed from the tyranny of God, the devil and love.

*The Satanic Verses* is not an easy book—its sheer profundity prevents that. But it is exquisitely beautiful in its complexity and, at times, howlingly humorous. Evoking the poetic wisdom of *The Arabian Nights* while offering a savagely brilliant account of contemporary society's nightmares, Rushdie's latest work is a masterpiece.

**PAUL ROBERTS**



JU AI / ADER

***Rushdie: considered offensive to Islam, his new novel was banned in India***

**MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST**

**FICTION**

1 **The Lyre of Orpheus,** *Davies (1)*
2 **The Cardinal of the Kremlin,** *Clancy (2)*
3 **Demon Lord of Karanda,** *Eddings (5)*
4 **Alaska,** *Michener (4)*
5 **The Icarus Agenda,** *Ludlum (3)*
6 **Till We Meet Again** *Krantz (6)*
7 **To Be the Best,** *Bradford (8)*
8 **Zoya,** *Steel (7)*
9 **Timothy's Game,** *Sanders (9)*
10 **Cat's Eye,** *Atwood (10)*

**NONFICTION**

1 **Reign of Error,** *Weston (2)*
2 **A Brief History of Time,** *Hawking (3)*
3 **The Arctic Grail,** *Berton (10)*
4 **Ed Broadbent: The Pursuit of Power,** *Steed (1)*
5 **The Canadian Encyclopedia,** *edited by Marsh*
6 **The Lives of John Lennon,** *Goldman (5)*
7 **Spoils of Power,** *Simpson*
8 **Canadian Living Microwave Cookbook,** *Fraser (10)*
9 **Duchess of Windsor,** *Higham (6)*
10 **Talking Straight,** *Iacocca (4)*

*( ) Position last week*

Compiled by Sandra McGregor

COLUMN



# Quailing at the prospect of Dan

*BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM*



ROY PETERSON

Americans, as I guess we don't need to be told, are far more daring than Canadians. They like suspense and drama and high wire acts in their politics. Why else would they invent such a useless role as vice-president, a guy who might as well be in Madame Tussaud's as on Pennsylvania Avenue. At the same time as they have devised this feckless position, they have constructed a constitution that accords the useless post a vast amount of importance: he is the deathwatch, a replaceable body in case the head guy gets bumped off or is otherwise incapacitated.

We speak of this subject, naturally, because of the presence before us of one J. Danforth Quayle III, a gormless wonder who may very well be within a heartbeat of the man who holds all our fates in store with his finger on the red button. Danny Quayle, who looks as if he should be starring with Annette Funicello in a remake of *Beach Blanket Bingo*, is actually the body the Republicans are offering the U.S. public as qualified to take over should George Bush become president and then expire, by whatever means.

This is the contradictory nature of the American system. Most everyone of responsibility dumps all over the mind-glazing job George Bush, responsible for the above outrage, found that his main duties as Veep to Ronald Reagan were to attend funerals of foreign statesmen, Reagan not being too portable as his batteries ran down. It reached such a state that the Bush operatives concocted their own slogan: "You die, we fly."

John Nance Garner, who was a vice-president under Franklin Roosevelt, said the role was "about as useful as a pitcher of warm spit." He didn't exactly say spit—specifying another liquid of higher color, but reporters cleaned it up for him. Nevertheless, his description was both true and untrue. It's a lousy job—until a vacancy occurs.

This is why Bush, an indecisive man whose only memorable words in 40 years in public life are "voodoo" and "doo-doo," should be disqualified from office because of the bubblehead he has chosen who, let us pray not, would succeed him if Bush—reaching the White House—was wafted from this earth.

Of all the modern democracies (and you can almost include all the nondemocracies in this also), the Excited States of America has a remarkable record of heads of state being assassinated or dying in office. The VP post should not be the much-denigrated pitcher of warm something, since in the last 150 years no fewer than nine vice-presidents (a person no one has the chance to vote for) have ended up in the White House.

It goes all the way back to 1841, when one William Harrison went to his reward. In the 1850s, President Zachary Taylor departed, to be replaced by the never-to-be-forgotten Millard Fillmore. When Abe Lincoln was shot in a theatre in Washington which I still frequent, Andrew Jackson became president. When James Garfield went, the memorable Chester Arthur replaced him.

When William McKinley was bumped off by another madman, vice-president Theodore Roosevelt got his chance. President Warren Harding, catching a fever in Vancouver (and his ship hit by a U.S. destroyer in a bizarre accident) died before ever reaching Washington again and was replaced by his No. 2, a chap called Calvin Coolidge.

FDR of course was replaced by the underrated haberdasher from Missouri, Harry Truman, and Lyndon Johnson got the job when Jack Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas. We don't even have to mention Gerald Ford, who was vaulted above his Peter Principle when Richard (I Am Not a Crook) Nixon took it on the lam in a White House helicopter just before the slammer got him.

So it's not a joke. It's not a useless role at all. It's a vital stand-in, like the ingenue on Broadway waiting until the soprano develops laryngitis. This is why Bush is such a twit for selecting (without once interviewing him for the job) the pretty boy Quayle, who refuses to release his college marks for fear of what they will reveal—before voters hit the election button Nov. 8—about the guy who might one day have to hit the red button.

He is a frightening prospect, an heir to a newspaper fortune who got into law school only through a program for the "disadvantaged" and evaded Vietnam duty by using family influence to sneak into the National Guard. He is run by a bright wife (their nicknames are Bonnie and Clod) who answered allegations about his involvement with former Playmate Paula Parkinson on a Florida golfing weekend with buddies with the withering response, "Anyone who knows Dan Quayle knows he would rather play golf than have sex any day." Whoops.

So we have this dilemma. George Bush, who has spent his life getting appointed to almost everything but failing to get elected to anything important, picks as his (heartbeat) stand-in a blond bombshell who has revealed he didn't know Bush was in charge of the U.S. anti-drug program and, after his assertion that the Holocaust was an "obscene" period in America's history, explained that "I wasn't born in this century."

Well, we have a problem here. We have a big problem here. J. Danforth Quayle III is not just a problem for George Bush. He is a problem for all of us. Those of us who cower under the umbrella of the eagle don't think it's a pitcher of warm something at all. It deserves more thought.





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